The Builder.

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ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Cloisters, Salisbury: Three Bays.—Measured and Drawn by Mr. George O. Scorer ..... *Double-Page Ink-Photo.*
Hôtel Métropole, Folkestone.—Mr. T. W. Cutler, F.R.I.B.A., Architect ..... *Double-Page Ink-Photo.*
Catholic Church, Beverley.—Messrs. Smith, Brodrick, & Lowther, Architects ..... *Single-Page Ink-Photo.*
Some Cornish Church Towers.—Sketched by Mr. W. R. Jaggard, A.R.I.B.A. ..... *Single-Page Ink-Photo.*
Examples of "Influence of Material on Architecture" ..... *Double-Page Ink-Photo.*

Blocks in Text.

Perrot and Chipiez' Theory of Greek Doric Entablature ..... Page 84
Restoration of Mycenæan Palace by Perrot and Chipiez ..... „ 85
Early Types of Timber Construction ..... „ 85
Origin of Greek Doric Entablature according to Viollet-le-Duc .... „ 85
Roman Construction: Baths of Diocletian. Concrete Vault with Brick Groining ..... „ 86
Roman Construction in Concrete on Brick Framework: Baths of Agrippa ..... Page 86
Angle of the Parthenon ..... „ 87
Roman Architecture: The Pantheon ..... „ 87
Catholic Church, Beverley (plan) ..... „ 92

CONTENTS.

The President of the Royal Academy on Art 83
The Influence of Material on Architecture 84
Notes 87
Notes on Lancaster and its Neighbourhood 89
Collapse of a French Railway Bridge 90
Architectural Societies 90
The London County Council 90
Competitions 91
Builders' Benevolent Institution 91
Peterborough Cathedral 91
Use of Slates in London 91
The Cloisters, Salisbury 92
Hôtel Metropole, Folkestone 92
St. John's Catholic Church, Beverley 92
Sketches of Cornish Towers 92
Influence of Material on Architecture 92
Student's Column: Quantities and Quantity Taking.—II. 92
Obituary 93
General Building News 94
Sanitary and Engineering News 95
Stained Glass and Decoration 95
Foreign 95
Miscellaneous 95
Legal 96
Capital and Labour 96
Meetings 96
Some Recent Sales of Property 96

The President of the Royal Academy on Art.

THE re-issue, with some additions, of Sir E. J. Poynter's Lectures on Art,* is an appropriate sequel to his elevation to the Presidency of the Royal Academy; unless indeed it may be thought that the publication of some entirely new lectures dealing with artistic subjects from the point of view of the present decade would have been still more to the purpose. But the President is an artist who thinks painting is better than writing, and his lectures for the most part deal in a broad and generalising spirit with questions which are of permanent interest; they represent more or less his confession of faith, and they are written in a calm and dispassionate temper, and with a freedom from party spirit, which forms an agreeable and wholesome contrast to the spasmodic and over-strained style of the new art criticism; a wholesome contrast also to that of Ruskin, whose violent and shallow depreciation of Michelangelo forms the subject of the ninth chapter of the book (originally a "Slade" lecture). Sir E. Poynter, it is true, has none of Ruskin's eloquence, none of his *curiosa felicitas* in epithet and illustration; but he impresses one much more with the idea of a man writing with a single aim—that of expressing the truth about art as it appears to him.

Since the first edition of these lectures was published the position of things has changed a good deal; but the rise of "impressionism" seems rather a reason with the author for reiterating his advice as to the study of Michelangelo and other great Italian masters of design, whose "impressions" of life and nature "were not less vivid than those of any modern painter, and were executed with a command of the resources of the art which has almost passed out of knowledge." These words are from the Preface to the present edition of the Lectures, and are therefore written for the present moment, as the conclusion of a paragraph of warning against the danger of neglecting the study of form "in favour of so-called impressions thrown hastily on the canvas." And even in regard to points in which there has been a good deal of improvement in taste since the strictures in the first lecture (on "Decorative Art") were first delivered, much of what was then said requires only a little difference of application for the present day. "Looking back," the author says, "to the time (1869) when my first lecture was delivered, I find it difficult to believe that a condition of art existed in England to which some of my remarks at that time justly applied." Some of the remarks made in that lecture are fortunately out of date now; they may have, as the author suggests, a historic value. But some which seem out of date in regard to detail only need a fresh application to be as true as ever. If the design of plate has improved a good deal from his description of a quarter of a century back, that of jewellery is for the most part as bad as ever; if a bunch of roses is no longer painted on the coal scuttle, with the delightful idea of rendering such an object more fit for a drawing-room, the reform has not extended to all articles of humble practical usefulness. Let any one who thinks so try (*experto crede*) to get so simple an article as an umbrella-stand of unaffected and suitable design, and he will find out. Or look at the style of pianoforte case which is still prevalent, with its decanter-stopper legs and coarse mouldings and ornament. We are still only halfway out of the wilderness of Zin.

One of the most important points in this chapter or lecture on Decorative Art, and one which may be specially recommended to the attention of the younger generation of artists, is the position taken by the author in regard to the two qualities or principles often distinguished as Realism and Idealism. These two classes of art, Sir E. Poynter urges, are not so much opposed as complementary. The narrow view of Realism tends, as he says, to the production of a class of picture in which the supposed Realism is achieved by the identity of some historical accessory, "as though one should paint the flight of Napoleon from Waterloo, and make the interest of the picture depend on the fact that the coach is painted from the real original at Madame Tussaud's, an idea which fully comes up to our modern notions of Realism."* The weakness in such a case is when more attention is given to minor facts of realism than to the essential ones; the coach and its details carefully painted, the figure weakand and commonplace. The failure of what is called realism is that it is not real enough. Many persons think they are quite able to judge whether a picture is true to nature or not, and will give their admiration to a weak and commonplace work, as a representation of nature, because it gives all which they themselves have observed in nature; a closer and more artistic observer of nature would see that the realism was only superficial, and that the painter had neglected what might be called the inner and more delicate details of values of tone and colour, truth of aërial perspective, &c. "It seems simple pedantry to him if you tell him the picture is bad because it is untrue; can he not see with his own eyes?" &c. It is just the difference between superficial realism and the genuine artistic realism which makes the distinction between a mere imitation of nature and a work of art.

> "Every truth of nature thoroughly understood and expressed has a charm in its own degree. The stump of a tree and a broken-down railing is quite enough to make a good picture if it is painted with due understanding of the subtle relations of tone and colour which pervade all nature. But to convey the fact that there is in a particular spot a certain stump of a tree of which you give a portrait, by the side of a certain broken railing of which you give a portrait, is not painting a work of art at all."

And the author goes on to remark on the painful truth, obvious to all who listen to the popular talk in picture galleries, that most of our popular art depends entirely on the facts represented and not on the art which is expended in painting them. "Hence the complete absence of what is called style in the popular school of painting in England"; for "style is that power of realising the beauty of nature which is only to be obtained by study, and the power of expressing this knowledge as one who has had a complete education in his craft." That is more, perhaps, a suggestion than a definition of the undefinable quality which we feel as style; but it is a very fruitful one, and will bear thinking out

* Lectures on Art; by Sir E. J. Poynter, P.R.A. Fourth and enlarged edition, with portrait. London: Chapman & Hall; 1897.

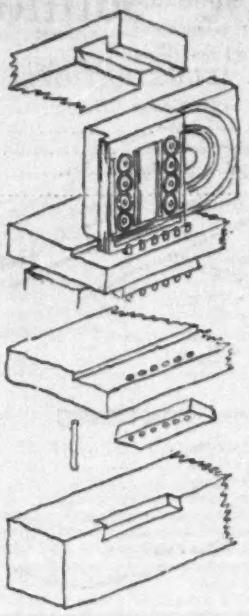
* It is an odd coincidence that there is actually a picture of this subject in the Royal Academy at this moment—"After Waterloo," evidently inspired by the "real" coach.

both by painters and public, if the public can be ever persuaded really to *think* about art at all.

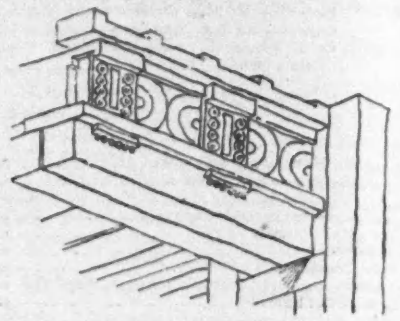
On the question of the supposed antagonism of realism with idealism, Sir E. Poynter suggests that Michelangelo was one of the greatest realists the world has ever seen; both figures and accessories are studied from the point of view of being as true to Nature as they can be made. And this, Sir E. Poynter urges was exactly the cause of his superiority to Luca Signorelli. Both were idealists with lofty and poetic aims, but Michelangelo was the more accomplished draughtsman and painter. "Astonishing as is the power of Luca Signorelli's imagination, and admirably true as are the action and expression of his figures, he fell short precisely on that point of realism which makes the enormous gulf between him and the greater artist." The greatest and most complete painter, in short, is he who grasps both the real and the ideal. And in regard to this point Sir E. Poynter draws an interesting comparison between Greek art and that of Michelangelo; pointing out that the Greek passion for the decorative element in art, for design above all things, led to the restriction of human interest and character in their figures; the figures in the Panathenaic procession represent two or three types of beauty, but show no variety of character. That, in all design, whether of figures or foliage types, which is conventionalised to a high degree, is the inevitable limitation; variety of character is sacrificed more or less. Michelangelo, in Sir E. Poynter's view, was an idealist who commenced from realism and through it worked upward to idealism, and hence combined both elements in his art.

One of the new chapters in the book, "Some remarks on ancient decorative art," though it does not positively tell us anything (because nothing is positively known), is very interesting as an attempt to form some conception as to what were the qualities and character of that Greek Art of painting which must have had such remarkable beauties of its own, but which has so entirely perished. The best idea of the style of thing may, the author thinks, be gathered from some of the best of the Pompeian paintings, in connexion with which subject he has a word to say as to the restorations in the Pompeian Court at the Crystal Palace under the direction of Owen Jones, who appeared to think that "in decoration one blue is as good as another, and one red as good as another."

We do not know whether it is quite fair on "civilisation" to attribute to it, as the author does in his first lecture, "the development of the principle that beauty is not essential to our happiness." There are other forms of civilisation besides the scientific. This is an age of mechanical and scientific invention, and the particular form of development which civilisation has taken up in this age is, consequently, that of the mechanism of production and locomotion. But the word "civilisation," as well as the idea, has a good deal wider significance than what relates to the development of railways, viaducts, and electric motors. Nor are we sure that we are quite with the author in his complaint that "the worst and most tasteless efforts in architecture that our great towns afford are better than the outrages that our men of science inflict on us in their railway bridges and other works; for the former may afford a trifling pleasure, even if of an unreasonable kind, to people ignorant of art, while the latter are only regarded, even by the most uncultivated, as at the best an unavoidable necessity in the progress of things." For ourselves, we would rather see a well designed bridge (in an engineering sense) than a bad and tawdry piece of architecture. It is at least real and good in its own way. The great mischief arises with the attempt to artificially adorn it. There is an interest, even a beauty of its own, in a great and daring piece of pure construction, which painters who know nothing of construction perhaps can hardly appreciate. Sir E. Poynter probably regards the Forth Bridge as a monstrosity; to our thinking, as a vast piece of unadorned structure, there is something very grand about it. The Tower Bridge, where an attempt has been made to adorn the construction, is much more objectionable. But we recommend both artists and the public to read Sir E. Poynter's lectures attentively, as among the most sound and sensible essays on Art which have appeared in recent days.



Pieces of Architrave and Frieze in Mycenæan Palace.



Component parts put together.

Perrot and Chipiez' Theory of Greek Doric Entablature.

work on "Art in Primitive Greece," go elaborately into the question of the wooden origin of the Greek column and its entablature, and endeavour to show how the timber construction of the period was imitated in the maturer style in stone. Some sketches are given from their illustrations. In the origin of the Doric order there are some interesting suggestions, particularly the derivation of the guttæ from constructive pegs. And it may be allowed that the restoration given of the timber architecture of the palaces of this period, and the explanation of the wooden types used decoratively in the later stone architecture, are well dovetailed into each other. The authors decline to accept the favourite theory of the derivation of the Doric capital from the Egyptian—as, for instance, the Doric capital at Beni-Hassan—but give no derivation of it themselves.

Viollet-le-Duc, however, refutes the wooden origin of Greek architecture, and holds that it is emphatically an original stone treatment. He is unable to conceive how the Greek Doric capital can be derived from a timber form, and he considers the triglyphs in the frieze, instead of being derived from the ends of wooden beams—which could not be seen on four sides of a building, and which would be very difficult to flute across the grain of the wood—to be original stone uprights, fluted to express their function of vertical support, and therefore treated in this respect in the same manner as the columns, which he considers were fluted when in position. But Garbett calls the wooden theory an "insolent libel," and asserts that in the case of the inclination of the soffit, this barbarous theory is at once disproved by two facts, the inclination being observed on the fronts equally with the sides of the building, and its angle being wholly independent of that of the roof.

Viollet-le-Duc, describing the house of Chrenylus in his "Habitations of Man, &c." talks of the columns of Pentelican marble which support architraves of wood, surmounted by friezes and cornices overlaid with stucco and ornamented with delicate painting. He premises that wood suitable for building was by no means abundant in Greek lands, while there was a profusion of marble at hand. Columns and capitals of stone and marble were therefore substituted for those of wood, the capitals having a smaller development than the wooden prototype, lest they should break under their burden. He speaks of the Ionic as an earlier type than the Doric, and refers to it especially as derived from wood, while he refers to

THE INFLUENCE OF MATERIAL ON ARCHITECTURE.

BY BANISTER F. FLETCHER, A.R.I.B.A.

CHAPTER III.

Greece: Timber to Stone and Marble.

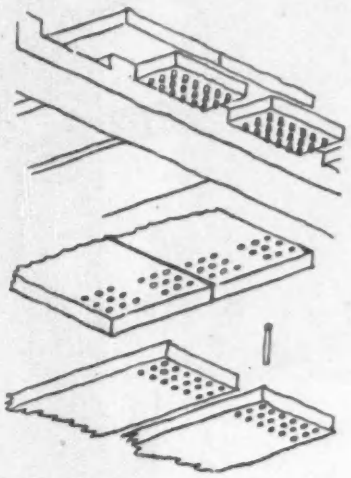
MUCH as Greek culture owed to the preceding Asiatic civilisation, still the change effected through them in its nature and tendencies has so profoundly affected the development of European progress, as to constitute the Greeks the veritable source of literary and artistic inspiration. Greek architecture stands alone in being accepted as beyond criticism, and as being an obligatory study for students of otherwise very different principles. What was the real course of the development of this great style, and more especially what was its origin, and how did the influence of materials affect it?

Perrot and Chipiez, in their monumental

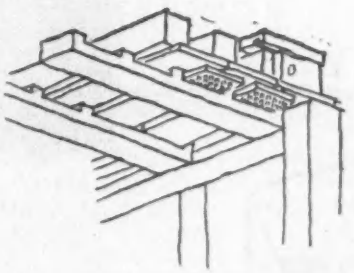
the Dorians as a people who, considering the want of relation existing between the Ionic capital and the material (marble), abandoned this traditional form of the wooden capital and adopted a new one springing naturally from the use of stone. This sturdy Doric capital at first projected considerably beyond the shaft of the column, but gradually received a more refined outline. Viollet-le-Duc then proceeds to discuss the wood or stone theory of the Doric entablature, and after a long dissertation, he goes on to say that "the form given to the entablature of the Doric order can be adapted with some unimportant variations to a structure in stone as well as of wood, in neither case involving the necessity of falsifying the form or the structure," and that it is scarcely admissible that a wooden original suggested the stone structure in the composition of the Doric order; indeed he would rather suppose the converse, especially since the further we go back into antiquity, the more the entablature deviates from the style of the structure in wood, and conforms to that dictated by the use of stone. A later writer, Mr. H. H. Statham, in a recent work on architecture clearly disproves* the wooden theory, and, with considerable justice, adds that whoever supports the theory of the wooden origin of the Doric column has to explain these facts :—(*i*) that the further back we go in the known and approximately dated examples, the thicker the columns are, while the reverse would probably have been the case had the original forms been wooden; and (*ii*), that the characteristic moulding under the abacus of the Doric column is an essentially stone form, and one which it would not be all easy to work in wood.

So much for the theories of origin. Further, in considering the effect of finely dressed marble blocks as a building material, it will be seen that the architecture of jointed stone gave rise to the lintel-statics in their simplest expression.

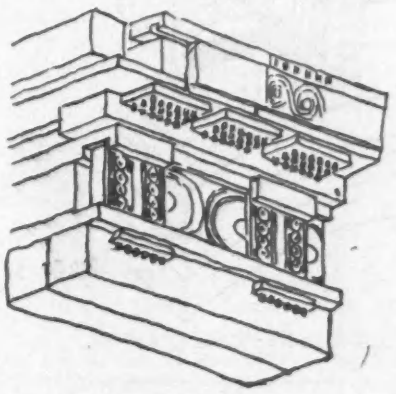
Stability was achieved solely by the judicious observance of the laws of gravity, mortar was unused, the adherence of the blocks of marble not being necessary; for the weights in their structures only acted vertically, needing but vertical resistances. The supports were of necessity close together for the reason that stone or marble lintels could not be obtained beyond a certain length. In fact, the employment of hewn stone by itself directly shaped the development of the style. In matters of detail, that is, in the mouldings, features, and sculpture, the influence of the hard, fine-grained marble—which was employed in rendering possible the delicate adjustment and refined treatment practised in the structures of the great Hellenic period are clearly illustrated. This trabeated architecture necessitated and received great severity of architectural treatment; grandeur, refinement, and unity of effect were preferred to the more broken picturesqueness of the aggregated cells of the Egyptian temple as seen in perspective.



Separate pieces of Cornice.

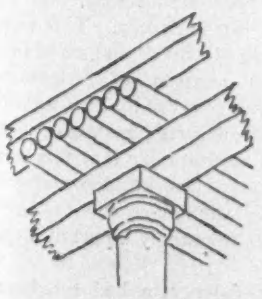


Cornice pieces put together.

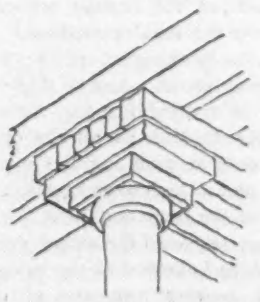


Restoration of Entablature.

Restoration of Mycenæan Palace by Perrot and Chipiez.



Mycenæan Palace: First epoch. Arrangement of woodwork.



Mycenæan Palace: Second epoch. Arrangement of woodwork.

Early Types of Timber Construction.

The absence of mortar referred to is only appreciated when the idea with which the Greeks regarded its use is understood. Even by the Romans it was only regarded as a means of aggregation, but the Greeks never thought of using it to transmit or equalise the pressure between the stones. In such constructions of large regular materials mortar was insufficient to produce such a result, therefore it was regarded as useless, and was not employed; the blocks were bound together by uniting them with pieces of iron strongly embedded. It is not only materials, but their method of application, which influences architecture, and in the case of the Temples of Pœstum and Ægina, Choisy has carefully examined into this, and he finds that the Greeks placed the stones on their natural bed or otherwise, according to the pressures they had to bear, and he finds that the architraves which had to support a cross pressure were placed with the planes of their beds in a vertical position as being better able to withstand the weight upon them, and enabling a wider intercolumniation to be obtained. This knowledge could only have been obtained by a careful use and study of materials.

What is simpler than placing a stone horizontally on two vertical supports? Yet from this simple principle what a numerous train of deductions were drawn by the Greeks.

CHAPTER IV.

Rome: Stone and Marble to Brickwork and Concrete.

The transition from Hellenic to Roman civilisation is that from the specialised culture of individual cities or small states to the universality of a world-wide empire.

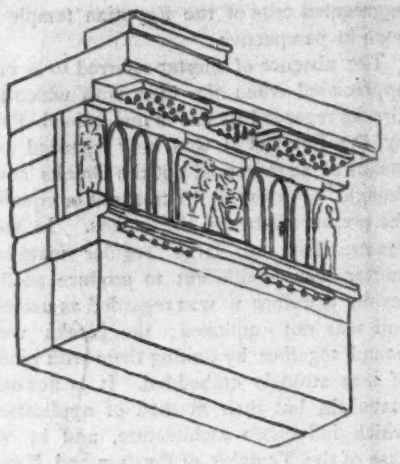
Under such conditions the influence of materials is even more marked. Individual design tends to be absorbed in the stereotyped standards of officialism, and local types of construction are replaced by an uniform system.

How the Romans evolved from the simplest elements such methods of construction will become apparent in tracing the change from the Greek masonry to the Roman concrete.

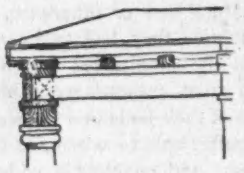
In the earlier periods the Romans employed the Greek system of jointed stone, close-fitting, and without mortar, as the Greeks had done; but in this case it was as a casing to the thick masses of walling composed of pebbles, rough stones, brick or rubble work, united by lime and sand.

The Greek method of building with large materials, blocks of stone, rough or cut, and without mortar, continued, however, to the last century before our era, being general in the monuments of the Republic. But the practical spirit of the Romans and their instinctive taste for simple things urged them to make in ordinary cases a more economical use of their immense riches. Instead of composing the body of their monuments of large blocks painfully placed in position, they sought by means of a procedure less expensive, and by expedients until then unknown, to inaugurate the employment in large masses of irregular materials reduced into fragments and bound together by mortar. The Romans were the first to found, upon the employment of such elements, a system of monumental construction which, with a rare sagacity, they adapted to their

* Perhaps Mr. Fletcher meant to write "clearly disapproves." Mr. Statham certainly does not undertake to "disprove" the wooden theory; he gives some reasons against its acceptance.

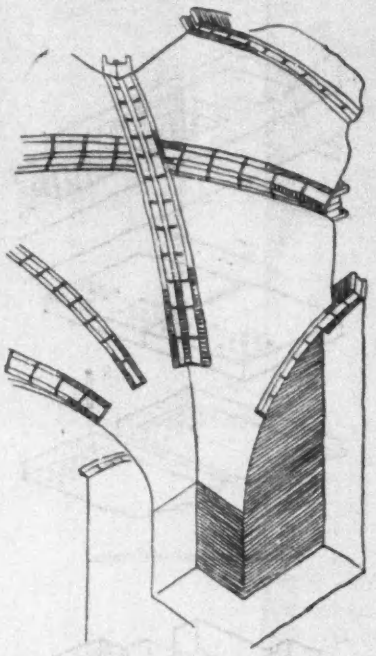


Entablature of Selinonte Temple.

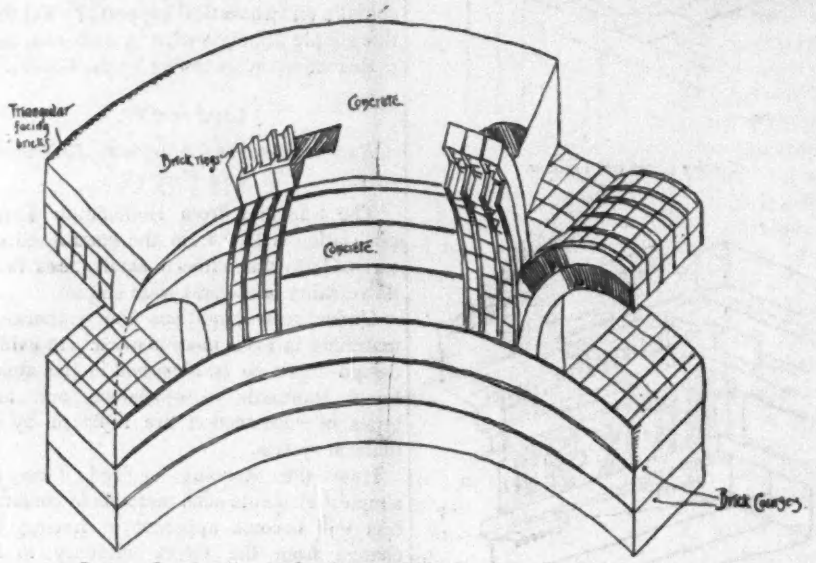


Mycenæan Palace: Longitudinal section through prodromos.

Origin of Greek Doric Entablature according to Viollet-le-Duc.



Roman Construction: Baths of Diocletian. Concrete Vault with Brick Groining.



Roman Construction in Concrete on Brick Framework: Baths of Agrippa.

new needs. They profited by the facility with which walling composed of pebbles and mortar accommodates itself to the most diverse situations. Thus they contrived a method of building, as it were, universal, which was used with success in every district of the empire.

The materials which they made use of were not special to any country. The most shapeless ashlar stones, pieces of hard rock the least fit for cutting, small fragments of stone which would be rejected in our days as quarry débris, sufficed for the most important projects. The craftsmanship required was perfectly simple, for rough labour only sufficed. The buildings, composed, as it were, of plastic material, were modelled at the will of the architect, and could be erected by hands quite unused to the art of building. Cheap and plentiful labour, at hand everywhere in the empire, and at the direction of a central authority, naturally took its place among the influencing materials, and tended to uniformity. To carry their schemes into execution, the Romans had only to employ a certain amount of labour, it being immaterial by whom it was supplied—whether by slaves found on the spot itself, subjects liable to statute labour, or the Roman armies themselves, while the legal punishment of condemnation to working on public buildings was largely enforced. Any of these means, in default of trained masons, satisfied the needs of the builder, as all the operations consisted only in puddling the mortar and spreading over it the broken stones in uniform beds. From the time that lime and shapeless pebbles displaced the ashlar masonry of the Greeks, and allowed of the using by the empire of its vast resources of unskilled labour, the style of the Romans grew to be everywhere uniform and above the influence of local conditions; for through the colonies and legionary camps the new method penetrated to the extremities of the empire. They could improvise, at all the points where the rule of Rome extended, entire cities, recalling by their general traits the physiognomy of the metropolis, which cities became in their turn centres whence radiated the architectural ideas as well as the manners and customs of Rome.

The most important of all the constructive features employed by the Romans was the semi-circular arch of jointed stones and the hemispherical and cradle vaults, the latter being further developed into the cross-vault. The arch had been previously used in Assyria, and the Etruscans, from whom it is supposed the Romans obtained it, had also used it; but the Romans were the first to carry it out as a structural system, and by its use they covered the largest areas even now in existence, roofed with such material. They not only used this kind of covering, which rests on all sides of the space to be covered, but also the simple or waggon-headed vault, which rests on only two sides of the covered rectangle. From the latter they invented the cross-vault, which exerts its whole pressure on the angles of the apartment. The beauty and advantages of this kind of vaulting led the Romans to use it over all corridors and long apartments, thus throwing the pressure of the vaulting on the points of division and leaving the remainder of the walls free for openings.

These three systems sufficed for everything, and the combination of their plans were simply the necessary result of these methods. For example, if a circular hall were built, they covered it with a hemisphere; if an oblong hall, whose lateral walls are sufficiently thick, they covered it with a cradle or half-cylinder vault; if a square hall, they covered it with a groined vault. If the oblong hall were very wide, if its side walls had to be pierced by large openings, thereby presenting only isolated points of support, they divided it into square bays (generally three, in order to get a central bay), and covered it with three groined vaults; that is to say, a longitudinal half-cylinder, intersected by three half-cylinders of equal diameter with the first—to such varying needs did the new method of the arch lend itself.

This is hardly the place to go into detail in regard to Roman construction. M. Choisy, in his "Art de Bâtir chez les Romains," has exhaustively treated of this, and he has described the different kinds of walling as (*a*) walling of concrete filling with stone facing, the concrete being in layers, and compressed; (*b*) walling in which each stone is placed directly on a bed of mortar; and (*c*) walling in which the separate employment of lime and pebbles was effected without previous mixing, but simply by being thrown in *in situ*. This was the most usual method—quick and rapid of execution, in which motives of economy occupied entirely the mind of the Roman architect.

As to the arcuated system of construction, it will be seen at once that this employment of small materials influenced very largely, if not wholly, the development of the vault and dome—so essentially a part of Roman architecture.

Vaults of concrete had nowhere a usage so general as amongst the Romans; every ruin is filled with their débris, besides the fragments of masonry that exist as witnesses of the original structure. Such vaults were composed of brick ribs as guiding and permanent centres, with a filling of small material. They are found in an almost endless variety, and may be seen in turn covering rectangular enclosures besides rotundas, exhedræ, and recesses which are

Angle of the Parthenon.

(Illustrating the age of marble in large blocks, and its influence on Greek trabeated construction.

Roman Architecture: The Pantheon.

polygonal on plan. Being executed to rough moulds the system lent itself equally well to the most varied plans, and to the most numerous needs as regards distribution. The majestic simplicity of their forms gives to these edifices a severe grandeur which agrees well with the monuments of Roman greatness, and is specially appropriate to their material needs.

The Romans, then, were the first to generalise a system of vaulting at the end of the first century B.C., in making it simple and practicable by the employment of small material artificially bound together with mortar. The effect was far-reaching, and only here need be noted its effect on planning, in which it became necessary that the points of support should be placed with abutments for the thrust of vaults, which resulted in the production of structures as complex and as suited to the needs of the Romans as the simple Greek structures were to the Greeks.

In regard to the finishing or decoration of Roman buildings, sculpture was used as a mere decorative accessory without any connexion with the architecture. A Roman edifice built of rubble-work or bricks might receive a decoration of any or every kind of marble with no absolutely necessary connexion with the general character of the building. Such decoration was a kind of second structure whose richness did not belie the material used, nor the manner of using it. For when in Roman buildings the decoration was foreign to the structure, there was no attempt to conceal its own purpose.

The Romans made it their chief object to employ every decorative material then obtainable — granite, jasper, porphyry, marble, painted stucco, bronze, and mosaic were used with profusion to produce the rich effect in which they revelled. Roman architecture is a clothed body; if the dress is properly fashioned it neither embarrasses nor distorts the form of the body, but is always a dress, which, as such, is rational and appropriate—rich for the rich, simple for the poor—and whose decoration disfigures neither the style nor the form.

What have the materials at hand done for architecture in this section? They have rendered possible the most gigantic structures of the world, they have facilitated the erection of buildings of every class, suited to every need; but at the loss to architecture of refinement, for the refinement of the Greeks was swept away, and the coarse material which was pressed into the service of architecture, especially in the provinces of the Empire, largely accounted for the decline in technical and artistic workmanship which is so marked in the work of the later Empire.

NOTES.

Excavations at the Temple of Apollo at Branchidæ.

THE *Archäologischer Anzeiger* contains in its current number (1897.2) a letter of great architectural interest from M. Haussonllier, respecting the excavations on the site of the Branchidæ Temple of Apollo at Delphi. Some account has already appeared in the *Bulletin de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres*, January 15, and M. Haussonllier's letter to the *Anzeiger* is supplementary to this. It is illustrated by a photographic view of the front of the temple as at present disengaged. M. Haussonllier reports as follows: The whole of the principal façade of the Temple is now laid bare. It stood on a basis of seven steps, further sub-divided to form an approach of thirteen steps, extending over the five central intercolumniations. This approach was shut in north and south by two pylons placed against the thirteenth column, starting from the angle column. These pylons therefore stand exactly where the line of the cellar wall, if produced, would fall. They would seem to have been intended to serve as bases to sculptural groups never actually erected. The principal façade of the Temple was never completely finished. Both the steps near the pylons bear mason's marks, which would have disappeared in the final process of finishing. The façade consisted of ten columns, not one of which is standing. Of the bases of these columns two were taken to the Louvre by Rayet and Thomas in 1873; the remaining eight have now come to light. Like the steps and pylons, none of the bases are completely finished off. The bases are richly ornamented and pure in style, but unquestionably the most interesting point is the peculiar and so far unique character of the capitals. These are decorated with two heads of divinities, each taking the place of a volute; between the two heads in the middle of the capital is the head of a bull. This last feature has, of course, appeared before in Greek capitals, but no example hitherto has been known of the head of a god as decoration to a capital. The two gods represented in the Didymaean capitals are Apollo and Zeus; one head of a bull has also been found. All three heads are fine specimens of decorative sculpture—large and impressive in style, and recalling in some respects the Pergamene school. The frieze also was adorned with sculptures of similar character, including a series of heads of Medusa—one placed above each capital. A number of inscriptions complete the architectural interest of the excavations, among them a record of the expenses occurred in the erection of the Temple. From these inscriptions we learn the regulations in force during the building and many of the architectural terms employed, and more important still, the date of the Temple; the work of building was in full course in the middle of the second century, B.C. Altogether the Didymaean Temple forms now an important chapter in the history of Greek architecture.

The Workmen's Compensation Bill.

THE Workmen's Compensation Bill has passed through Committee of the House of Lords with less alteration than was expected. The

main changes may be briefly summarised. Contributory negligence on the part of the workman again becomes a defence on the part of the employer. As the Bill left the Commons, this defence was only available when an accident was solely caused by the negligence of the workman. Now it is obvious there may be a gross act of negligence on the part of the master, and a slight one on the part of the workman, both of which contribute in their degree to the accident. But the workman will then have no compensation. The important clause by which, if the funds of a benefit society were insufficient to meet a workman's claim, the balance was to be paid by the master, is now entirely expunged. The result is that a workman must make his choice. He may belong to a society, and get what he can out of it if he meets with an accident, or he may keep out of any society and trust to the provisions of this Bill. We are inclined to think that the omission of the clause is desirable, and that the change made in the House of Lords is a good one. The clause in question left things in an unsatisfactory state; it is better that two clear courses should lie before the workman for his choice. But the spectacle of the Prime Minister consenting to the omission of the clause and pouring ridicule upon it in the House of Peers when, a few days before, it had been defended in the Commons by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, shows how little we can really trust to politicians or believe what they say. For, obviously, these important members of the Government must have known the views of the Prime Minister before they defended the measure in the Commons.

Gallery of British Art.

WE gave a full description of this building in our issue of July 17, after the private view on the 14th, and it is unnecessary for us to refer specially to the ceremonial opening by the Prince of Wales on the 21st, which has been fully reported in the daily papers. We may say that since the private view the majority of Mr. Watts's pictures have been hung in the gallery assigned to them, where they are seen in a very good light. Some progress has been made in the arrangements for the sculpture. Mr. Fehr's fine group of Perseus and Andromeda will stand in the large hall, facing the entrance, and three out of the four niches are occupied with single figure subjects, which are still in wrappings. The small circular room in the rear of the main hall is at present to be occupied by some small bronzes; two beautiful works by Mr. Onslow Ford are already there; but in this place alone the lighting is unsatisfactory; a single centre light is required to show the works satisfactorily, and indeed this small apartment seems to have been introduced for architectural effect without any very distinct idea as to the use to which it was to be put. It should be noted that in spite of the ceremonial "opening" having taken place on the 21st, the building will not be really open to the public till August 16.

Results of the Paris Bazaar Fire.

IT appears that one result of the Paris Fire has been that strenuous efforts are being made to improve the present very dangerous state of many of the places of public entertainment in the French capital. Several establishments, in fact, have already been closed, and others have to be materially altered. For about a month past, too, preparations have been made for an "International" Congress of Fire Prevention at Paris, having particular regard to the recent calamity. An influential committee, including many Ministers, Senators, and Deputies, has taken up the matter, and we understand that England is cordially invited to participate in the discussions. It would, however, be well to warn those entrusted with the arrangements in this country that there is no subject more popular with irresponsible theorists than that of Fire Protection, and that a very careful selection will have to be made from the papers or proposals offered unless this country is to appear ridiculous in the eyes of the Continental expert. Enthusiastic amateurs did more harm than good on the occasion of earlier catastrophes. Regarding an exhibition that is to be held in connexion with the Congress, we should also like to give a word of warning against the tendency to unscrupulous advertisement, common to many fire-engine makers and inventors, who only see the financial aspect of any calamity that may tend to assist their trade. Such methods will not be popular in France. Altogether, the participation at the French Congress will have to be very skilfully managed by men experienced in the subject if it is really to produce practically beneficial results.

London Board Schools Work Exhibition.

THE Annual Exhibition held by the School Board for London of the work executed by the students in the various schools under its control is a satisfactory indication that in many respects the instruction given is a good preliminary education or foundation upon which the technical schools can base satisfactory instruction in after years. The Exhibition has been held at the Hugh Myddelton School in Clerkenwell, and included drawings, designs in paper and colour, modelling in clay and cardboard, woodwork, besides other subjects which are not immediately within our province. Attention should be especially directed to the "hand and eye" section in which we noted designs executed by the superposition of paper of different colour thus forming simple compositions of squares and triangles; and to the brush-work designs which are a good training for freehand and decorative colour work. The modelling in cardboard is also a good introduction to the study of advanced solid geometry, which forms the backbone, as it were, of so many of the crafts. The progressive instruction given to those intending to follow the craft of carpentry seems very well done, and forms an admirable introduction to the subject. It shows a desire on the part of the authorities to keep *au courant* with the latest ideas on the subject, and we note with satisfaction, in this respect, that the systems in vogue on the Continent and in America are being introduced with good results.

Health Report of Liverpool.

THE report of Dr. Hope, the Medical Officer for Liverpool, on the health and sanitary condition of the city during the year 1896, is admirably drawn up and contains many interesting and valuable statistical tables. Among special points we may notice the system adopted in regard to the courts and alleys of inferior house property, by which each tenant is in turn made responsible for the cleanliness of the court during a period of one week, the sanitary inspector recording in his book whose turn it is, and informing the tenant, who, if neglecting to act, is liable to an information under a By-law of the Local Sanitary Act, in which case the magistrate generally imposes a fine. It is stated that this system has worked very well; there is a marked improvement in the condition of the courts, and also in the apparent willingness of the people to cleanse them. "The attention of the officer is, however, very necessary, since when the visits are lessened the filthy habits of the people soon lead to a recurrence of the dirty conditions." Insanitary house property seems still to give a good deal of trouble, and early in the year 240 houses, "of the usual back-to-back court type," were registered for demolition. It is stated that there is ample accommodation for the inhabitants of these condemned houses within a short radius of distance, and indeed one-third of the houses condemned were empty, having become too dilapidated even for the lowest class of tenants.

Steam-rollers in France.

SOME particulars of the cost of steam rolling on roads in France have lately been supplied to the *Annales des Ponts et Chaussées* by M. L. Pierret. The items of expense which he includes are coal, water, oil, &c., the drivers' wages, repairs, and interest on capital. He made his experiments with three sizes of road rollers, namely a 12-ton, a 16-ton, and a 19-ton roller, and he found the cost of working each per mile run was 2s. 9d., 3s. 2¼d., and 3s. 5½d. respectively.

Proposed Decoration of the Seine at Paris.

THE municipal authorities of Paris have had before them a scheme for a decorative treatment of a portion of the bank of the Seine near the Pont Neuf, proposed by a clever young sculptor, M. Moncel. His proposal is to decorate the point of the tongue of land called the "Vert Galant" with a ship's prow in stone or granite, in the form of an ancient trireme, above which is to be a female figure with great outspread wings, gilt, holding in her left hand a broken chain, and in her right an olive branch. The statue, evidently to some extent inspired by the "Victoire de Samothrace," is supposed to symbolise Liberty moving, by way of the Seine, to the sea. The statue is proposed to be of bronze, and thirteen mètres in height. The sculptor estimates the cost of the work at 140,000 francs, which seems a rather low estimate. Nothing is said as yet as to the probability of the scheme being accepted.

The Parish Church, Twickenham.

WE learn that proposals have been made for a restoration of St. Mary's parish church—the works to include refacing of the stone tower and the reinstatement of the rest of the fabric. Most of the church fell to the ground in the night of April 9, 1713; the body of the church was rebuilt of brick, and completed in 1715, after the designs of John James, architect also of the adjacent Orleans House (1710), to which Gibbs added the Octagon Room. Within the church, on the east wall, are the memorial to his parents, "*et sibi*," set up by Pope (who was buried beneath the middle aisle), and, on the north wall, the monument to the poet erected,

1761, by Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester. On the outer walls are tablets to Mary Beach, Pope's nurse, *ob.* 1725, and Kitty Clive, the actress, who died at Little Strawberry Hill, or "Cliveden," in 1785. Here, too, were buried Edward Seymour, portrait painter (1757), the royalist John Berkeley, Lord of Stratton, Admiral Byron, and, *teste* the Register, Kneller. The advowsons of Twickenham, Isleworth, and Heston, formerly belonged to the monks of St. Valery, and were then granted to Winchester College. After the Surrender Henry VIII. gave the first two to the Dean and Canons of Windsor. In 1807 Sophia, Baroness Howe of Langar, pulled down Pope's Villa, to which Sir William Stanhope had added two wings—see the plates in E. Ironside's book on the parish (1797), and the "Beauties of England and Wales"—having bought it after Pope's decease on May 30, 1744.

Little Dean's-yard and Infirmary, or College, Garden, Westminster.

MR. T. G. JACKSON, R.A., has been appointed architect for rebuilding two of the Westminster School boarding-houses in Little Dean's-yard; the one known as "Rigaud's" is nearly finished. For the rear portion abutting upon Great College-street, formerly "Dead Wall," a portion of the massive stone wall was demolished which surrounds two sides of the old Infirmary (since College) Garden, and was built by Litlington, Abbot in 1362-86. Down the present street flowed a stream, whose water served the mill, and its dam, erected by Litlington. On the south side of the street, directly opposite the new boarding-house, a clearance has just been made by the side of Black Dog-alley, on the site of the garden of William Benson or Boston, elected Abbot in 1532. On the north of the Infirmary Garden stood St. Katharine's Chapel for the sick monks' infirmary, of *circa* 1172, and destroyed for the most part in 1571. The late Sir G. G. Scott, in his investigation of the site, found an old hall of *temp.* Litlington, who is known to have built a new house for the infirmarer. The hall abuts on the chapel's south side, and has a doorway into the chapel. He was satisfied it is the hall of the infirmarer's house, now incorporated in a canon's residence (see plan in the *Builder*, February 23, 1884). Of late years the Garden has been encroached upon by the building of two houses, Nos. 1 and 2, "Abbey-garden."

NOTES ON LANCASTER AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD:

IN RELATION TO THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION EXCURSION.

As already stated, the Architectural Association has selected for its excursion-ground this year the district around Lancaster, and in a note on page 25 *ante* we gave the list of places which it is proposed to visit during the excursion week (August 9 to 14). It may be useful to those joining the excursion if we give in advance a little information as to what should be specially looked for in some of the principal buildings visited, as well as in the town of Lancaster itself.

Claughton Hall, near Hornby, is a quaint mullioned house, of the time of Charles I., with two lofty tower-like gables, one of which is corbelled over in a curious manner. On the east side is a small oriel window carried upon bull-nosed corbels, the detail of which will repay examination. Water-colourists will find a good subject in Claughton Hall.

Hornby Church has a fine Octagonal Perpendicular tower. This, together with the chancel, was built by Sir Edward Stanley, of Flodden Field memory; the nave was erected from Messrs. Austin & Paley's design a few years ago, replacing the debased work of the year 1811, when the Mediæval nave was taken down and rebuilt in the style of the period. The octagonal-ended chancel is somewhat picturesque, with its panelled buttresses and gargoyles.

Thurland Castle is a stately pile surrounded by a moat. It dates from the time of Henry VI., but has twice been restored (by Messrs. Austin & Paley), the first time after the fire, when it was in possession of the North family, and latterly for the husband of the present owner, Mrs. Lees, when the drawing-room wing and the library were carried out, together with other work. The Church of Tunstall, which is near the Castle, contains an effigy of the supposed founder of Thurland, Sir Thos. Tunstall, who also rebuilt the church in the time of Henry V.

Approaching Kirkby Lonsdale, the traveller passes over the famous "Devil's Bridge," of three arches—two of 55 ft. span and one of 28 ft. Its history is lost in obscurity, but it is known to have existed before 1275. The Church of Kirkby Lonsdale, a very large fabric, has three arcades and contains some good Norman work in the west and south porch doorways and the western portion of the nave arcade: the piers of the latter are "scored" in similar fashion to the Durham work. The east window is a beautiful example of lancet.

The Hall at Cark is a massive-looking house with mullioned windows and the form of circular chimneys peculiar to the North country. It dates from the sixteenth century and has a later doorway and a panelled room, with a nice wood chimney-piece.

Cartmel Priory Church, the only portion remaining, except the gatehouse, of what must at one time have been an establishment of considerable extent, is of cruciform plan, and possesses many features of great interest. The most singular of these is perhaps the tower, which is a square raised upon the transitional Norman crossing, with an upper square stage placed diagonally to the lower one; the method by which this is accomplished, of building arches across the angles of the lower tower, should be examined. The interior of the choir is very fine, the transitional Norman arches being well preserved; there are also Early English and Perpendicular insertions, the east window being of the latter period and of great width and height. A sketch book could easily be filled from the choir stalls alone: the lower portion, or stalls proper, is of Perpendicular period and has some very good misereres. The upper or screen portion, which extends along two sides and across the entrance to the choir, was added in 1620 and is a very fine example of Renaissance work; the vine and emblems of the Passion are chiefly employed as ornament, which is very profuse. In the south aisle is the monument to some members of the Harrington family, though which particular ones is a source of perplexity to antiquaries. The monument has two recumbent figures of a knight and his lady and remains of some other sculptured figures, and altogether is of an unusual design. The monument at the west end, to the memory of the late Lord F. Cavendish, was designed by Messrs. Austin & Paley, the figure being by Mr. Boehm.

Holker Hall, one of the residences of the late Duke of Devonshire, and now of Mr. V. Cavendish, M.P., is a modern mansion of very dignified appearance, standing in a well-wooded park. The greater portion, containing the principal apartments, was built from Messrs. Austin & Paley's designs, after the fire, which destroyed most of the original house. The house, with its fine ceilings, chimney-pieces, &c., is conceived in the spirit of the best old work.

Borwick Hall, a very picturesque manor house of the time of Charles I., is illustrated in "Nash's Mansions." It is approached through a gatehouse, and has a balustraded terrace. The panelling inside the house is very plain. A portion of the house is used as a farmhouse, and the rest is empty.

Beetham Church possesses a tower which is characteristic of the district. The church itself was restored by Messrs. Austin & Paley some years ago. (These architects seem to have done a good deal of restoration work in the district, and with happy results.)

Levens Hall is very well known for its formal gardens, laid out by Beaumont (an illustration may be found in "Nash's Mansions"); but probably fewer are aware of the wealth of the interior in rich panelling, carved mantels, and plasterwork. The house dates from the time of Henry III., but has been altered by each of the two succeeding families, as may be seen by the various styles, and dates on the arms, &c. Levens garden, with its elaborate array of clipped trees and shrubs, is cited as a notable example of the "Formal Garden," in the recent well-known books on the subject by Mr. R. T. Blomfield and the late Mr. Sedding.

Samelsbury Hall is a half-timbered mansion, the only example in the tour. The ancient portion remaining is the great hall, with open timber roof, and the two-storied chapel (now used as a sitting-room) which probably date from the end of the fourteenth century. The interior has been much mutilated, under the name of "restoration," by the insertion of a sham minstrel's gallery, which had evidently never existed in the original work. There are some remains of the original woodwork however.

Livesey Hall, near Blackburn, is a good example of the smaller type of stone-built hall, and dates from 1608. Judging from the date panels, it appears to have been built in three different sections. A view of it from the pen of Mr. Harrington was exhibited in the Royal Academy of 1890.

Hoghton Tower presents a great contrast to the last-named place, being of great extent and bold situation. With the exception of Haddon Hall, which it somewhat resembles, there are few Elizabethan halls in the country that can compare with it for picturesqueness. It consists of buildings grouped around two quadrangles, the lower one, which is entered through a gate-house (one of the oldest portions), is about 130 ft. by 108 ft., and has a sort of inner terraced court, approaching the level of the upper courtyard by a flight of steps. Around the lower quadrangle are grouped the kitchen and servants' quarters, and stables. The upper quadrangle is 70 ft. square, with the great hall on the north. This hall is, perhaps, the main feature; it has a flat ceiling and very fine bay windows. On the east side are the rooms said to have been occupied by King James I. when he was entertained here in 1617, on the occasion described by Harrison Ainsworth in one of his novels, "Lancashire Witches." After becoming dilapidated, and being abandoned as a residence, Hoghton Tower was judiciously restored by Messrs. Austin & Paley some years ago, and, at the present time extensive alterations are being carried out by Sir James de Hoghton under the supervision of Mr. Oliver, architect, of London. We published a view of the inner courtyard, from the pen of Mr. Langham, in the *Builder* for Oct. 4, 1890.

In regard to Furness Abbey we need scarcely say anything, as it is too well known through publication, and we gave illustrations, plan, and a description of it in the *Builder* of July 6, 1895, forming No. XIV. of the series of "Abbeys of Great Britain." It may be sufficient to remark here that the remains date from about 1160 to 1400, with portions of every style, noting particularly the very beautiful chapter house remains, and the sedilia and infirmary.

The church at Lancaster is in the Perpendicular style, with an uncommonly long choir, the interior effect of which is very fine. At the eastern end are some very elaborately carved stalls of fine detail, said by some to have been brought from the neighbouring Abbey of Cockersands. Of this abbey (about seven miles from Lancaster, at the mouth of the Lune), there still remains the Early English chapter house. Cockerham Church, with a good tower is near.

Lancaster Castle has gone through many changes, but still retains much of interest, notably the Norman keep and the entrance gateway tower (the latter mentioned by Rickman as one of the finest examples in the country). The gateway was built about the twelfth century, and recased in the time of John o' Gaunt, who resided here. The well tower and Adrian's tower are of Roman origin. The Assize Courts form part of the castle block. The Shire Hall is one of the finest halls of justice in the country.

Lancaster itself is not rich in ancient architecture, but many "bits" may be found, such as door-heads and hoods, the almshouses in King-street, and good examples of modern work in the bank and the Storey Institute,* &c. (Messrs.

* The Royal Albert Asylum, and the new work at the Ripley Hospital (including chapel, schools, &c.), also the Royal Infirmary, all the work of Messrs. Austin & Paley, are near the town on the south side.

Austin & Paley, Architects), and the Catholic church with its fine spire, by the late Mr. Paley, and the additions to the presbytery, and new schools, recently added.

Evening visits might be paid to Heysham, near Morecambe (five miles) where the ancient Norman Church and Saxon ruins, with the ancient sculptured stones and crosses and rock-cut graves, form objects of interest. In Higher Heysham, close by, is the old Hall, a very picturesque gabled house, which is worth sketching.

COLLAPSE OF A NEW FRENCH RAILWAY BRIDGE.

A MOST unfortunate result attended the testing of a newly-constructed railway bridge over the river Adour, near Tarbes, in the Hautes Pyrenées, on the 17th inst. For some time past the inundations that have occurred in the South of France have done immense damage in this district, and a little while ago the bridge which carried the "Chemin de fer du Midi" over the river was—with the exception of its abutments—completely washed away.

The bridge, which was of ordinary plate-girder construction, was some 140 ft. long, supported near the middle of the river by a masonry pier. This structure being carried away by the floods, it was only natural that the railway company should desire to be in a position to resume their traffic at the earliest possible date, and consequently they applied to the Government to allow the military engineers to construct a new bridge on the Marcille principle—a type of construction named after its inventor, General Marcille.

This form of bridge has often been most successfully employed in similar cases, since the great rapidity with which it can be erected makes it particularly serviceable for such occasions, as well as for military operations. The bridges are composed of several "sections," all of which are more or less complete in themselves, and so arranged and prepared that they are capable of being rapidly bolted together to form a structure of the required length. These "sections" are of mild steel, and are kept in stock, in large quantities of varying sizes, at the Government workshops at Versailles, and when it is desired to construct a bridge of this type, they, together with everything required for their erection, as well as the necessary men, can be despatched at very short notice.

In the case under consideration the Minister of War gave his sanction for a bridge of this kind to be built on the 7th inst., and at eight o'clock in the evening of the same day the bridge complete, with tools and men, in fact everything needed for carrying on the work, left Versailles in a special train.

On the 9th inst. it had been unloaded at the site, and a start had been made to connect the various sections together in such a way as would allow the girders being rolled forward over the river as the work progressed.

Whilst the military engineers were thus constructing the steelwork of the bridge, the officials of the railway company were engaged on repairing the abutments which had been damaged by the floods, and so well was the work pushed on, that on the 17th inst., or only seven days after it had been commenced, the entire structure was completed and ready for testing.

Altogether the erection was a most interesting piece of work, and furnished those engaged upon it excellent experience likely to be of great value to them in times of war. The importance also to the railway company of being able to resume their traffic after so short a delay, instead of being forced to wait six to eight weeks for a new bridge of ordinary construction, cannot be overrated.

Before allowing the regular passenger service to pass over the structure, the company subjected the bridge to their usual tests. These consisted of running a heavy engine over the bridge, in the first instance, and it is said that under this load nothing unusual was observed, and no sign of weakness manifested itself. After this, a more severe test was resorted to; two locomotives coupled together, and followed by a train of loaded wagons, were run on the bridge, but these had not proceeded very far before the whole structure swayed to one side, and ultimately gave way; the two locomotives, with the rest of the train and the bridge itself, falling into the river. Unfortunately, there were at the time some twenty persons on the bridge, and all these were more or less seriously hurt, and it is feared that at least two may succumb to their injuries.

What was the cause of the catastrophe is at present unknown. The test load was heavy, amounting in all to some 160 tons, but it cannot be said to be excessive, as a train with two locomotives might at any time pass over the bridge under ordinary working conditions, and the company were certainly right to test the structure with such loading.

We shall be anxious to know the result of the inquiry that has been instituted to ascertain the cause of the mishap, but we cannot help thinking that the cause will prove to be more in the nature of an accident than of any neglect on the part of the French military authorities, whose high ability is universally recognised.

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETIES.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The Architectural Association made their last summer Saturday visit on Saturday last to Oxford. The party numbered twenty-four, and included the President, Mr. Hampden W. Pratt. The following buildings were specially visited:—The New Municipal buildings and Public Library; the Cathedral; St. John's College; the Radcliffe Library (for general view of city); Brasenose College; St. Mary's Church; the Divinity School and Convocation House; New College; Merton College, and Magdalene College. Mr. H. T. Hare explained the arrangements of the New Municipal Buildings and its principal features, and afterwards took the party through the offices, council chamber, mayor's parlour, assembly hall, town hall, sessions court, and public library. Mr. N. W. Harrison acted as guide to the colleges, &c., and much interest was taken in the recent work of Messrs. Bodley and Garner, Basil Champneys, Jackson and Wilkinson Moore.

DEVON AND EXETER ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.—The members of the Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse branch of this Society made an excursion to Plymton on Saturday, the 24th inst. The church of St. Mary, built in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles, consisting of a chancel, north and south porches, a fine tower containing eight bells, a spacious nave with two side aisles, and two exterior aisles, which were anciently chapels, was inspected by the party. Mr. R. A. Mill (Plymouth) conducted the party, in the unavoidable absence of the Chairman (Mr. C. King). A very pleasant and instructive afternoon was spent.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

THE usual weekly meeting of this Council was held at the County Hall, Spring-gardens, on Tuesday, Dr. W. J. Collins presiding.

Loans.—On the recommendation of the Finance Committee the following loans were sanctioned:—47,450*l.* to the Islington Vestry for electric lighting works; 2,100*l.* to the Strand District Board for wood and asphalt paving; and 1,900*l.* to the Guardians of the Fulham Union for alterations in the relief offices and workhouse.

Works Accountant.—The Finance Committee reported that under the Standing Order of July 20 they had considered the desirability of making arrangements for the carrying out of the duties of Works Accountant. The Committee was of opinion that the book-keeping staff should at once be separated from the clerical staff under the manager, and placed under the control of Mr. Bundy, who had been in charge of this branch of the work since December. As these arrangements should be of a temporary character, the Committee considered that Mr. Bundy, whose salary was now 225*l.* a year, should be styled "Acting Works Accountant" and be paid at the rate of 250*l.* per annum. They recommend "That Mr. H. W. Bundy be temporarily appointed Acting Works Accountant, and that he be paid at the rate of 250*l.* per annum."

This was agreed to, as was a further recommendation that Mr. Bundy be granted 15*l.* for extra work and increased responsibility during December and January last.

Arbitration on Jobbing Works.—The General Purposes Committee reported that in July last year the Works Committee, in submitting to the Council the accounts for jobbing works which had been completed during the year ended March 31, 1896, stated that there were six accounts outstanding, the schedule value of which amounted to 2,713*l.* 2s. 1d., but which the architect declined to certify unless the total was reduced to 2,444*l.* 16s. 8d. The amount in dispute was therefore 268*l.* 5s. 5d. The Council, on the recommendation of the Works Committee, referred it to the General Purposes Committee to settle the points in dispute with regard to the schedule prices of the jobbing works referred to. Subsequently the Council adopted a resolution authorising the General Purposes Committee to submit the dispute to outside arbitration. The Committee now reported that before they could proceed with the appointment of arbitrator, the Special Committee of Inquiry into the Works Department was appointed, and, in the circumstances, it was deemed desirable to postpone the question of arbitration on the points in dispute between the architect and the late manager until the Special Committee had reported. Eventually, the accounts were settled without going to arbitration by the allowance of 64*l.* 5s. 1d., and by disallowing the difference, 204*l.* No further steps were necessary, and the Committee recommended that the reference be discharged. This was, on the motion of Mr. Beachcroft, adopted.

Buildings of Historic and Architectural Interest.—The General Purposes Committee reported having proceeded to give effect to the resolution of the Council of January 21, 1896, instructing them to consider and report in the case of the contemplated destruction of any building of historic or architectural interest what course of action the Council should adopt. At a conference which had been held in various institutes and societies interested in the subject resolutions were passed embodying the following points, viz.:—(1) That a register or list be made of buildings of historic or architectural interest in London; (2) that it was desirable to form a general Committee to include representatives of the different societies interested in the matter, and that the Council have a representative on that Committee; (3) that the existing Committee for the Survey and Registration of the Old Memorials of Greater London having already made a register of buildings in the East End of London, be requested to continue its work, with the view to similar registers being compiled for the rest of London; and (4) that the General Purposes Committee be requested to consider the desirableness of the register being printed from time to time by the Council, with suitable drawings and illustrations. The Committee now reported that although they were not now in a position to bring up definite recommendations on these resolutions, yet they thought that steps should be taken without delay in the direction of printing the register referred to in resolution 1. The particulars for the registers had been completed, so far as the parishes of Bow, Poplar, and Bromley were concerned, the information being the result of the complete surveys of the parishes, and contained a record of each building which had hitherto had historic or architectural interest, giving particulars, situation, date of building, and historical matters of interest attached to the building. There were architectural drawings both of the building and of ornamental details in those cases where such information was worth preserving. The registers, plans, and drawings would, the Committee understood, be presented to the Council, free of cost; but it was obvious that they would lose much of their utility if they remained in the possession of the Council without being printed. The society were continuing their labours in other parts of London, and from time to time would present to the Council further portions of the register, compiled on exactly the same lines as had been adopted for the three parishes now completed, and thus, in course of time, the whole of London would be surveyed in the manner now being proceeded with. The Committee was of opinion that the opportunity of securing such valuable and interesting information should not be lost, and hoped the Council would see its way to authorise the expenditure necessary for printing the register. The sum of 100*l.* would be more than sufficient to cover the cost of printing the manuscript in hand at the present time. They accordingly recommended that an expenditure up to 100*l.* be authorised for the purpose of printing the register referred to.

This was unanimously adopted.

The Crystal Palace.—On the recommendation of the General Purposes Committee the Council resolved to inform the Camberwell Vestry that it could not accord its support to the project for acquiring the Crystal Palace as a public

institution for the enjoyment of the people for ever.

Diamond Jubilee Stands.—The General Purposes Committee presented a balance-sheet of the receipts and expenditure in connexion with the stands erected by the Council on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee procession. Four stands were erected, affording accommodation for 2,719 persons, and the amount received by sale of tickets was 3,601*l.* The expenditure amounted to 2,862*l.* 11s. 5d., leaving a credit balance (estimated) of 738*l.* 13s. 7d.

The Barking Outfall.—On the recommendation of the Main Drainage Committee the following was agreed to:—That the Council (*a*) sanction the construction of two additional sludge-settling channels and other incidental work at the Barking outfall in the manner proposed by the Engineer, at an approximate cost of 18,000*l.*; (*b*) that the Engineer be instructed to prepare the necessary specification, and that the drawings be lithographed and the quantities taken out at a cost not exceeding 250*l.*

Lighting Embankment and Bridges. — A recommendation of the Highways Committee. "That the Highways Committee be authorised to invite tenders by public advertisement for the erection of the generating station and for the supply of the necessary machinery, mains, lamp standards, and other plant for the electric light installation for the Victoria Embankment and the Westminster and Waterloo Bridges, authorised by the Council's General Powers Act, 1893, subject to such modification as might be agreed upon," was, after a short discussion, referred back; as was also a further recommendation authorising the same Committee to invite tenders for repairing the carriage-way of the Embankment.

The Millbank Estate.—The Housing of the Working Classes Committee submitted plans, specifications, quantities, and estimates (amounting to 11,653*l.*) for the construction of sewers and roads, with temporary surfaces, on the Millbank Estate, and they were ordered to be referred to the Manager of the Works Department to carry out the work without the intervention of the contractor.

On the recommendation of the same Committee, it was, however, agreed: That the estimate of 14,960*l.* submitted by the Finance Committee be approved, and that the Housing of the Working Classes Committee be authorised to invite tenders for the erection of Hogarth-buildings, Millbank Estate, and to accept the lowest satisfactory tender, subject to such tender not exceeding the amount of the architect's estimate, and that standing order 182 be suspended to enable this to be done."

Similar recommendations were made with regard to several large blocks of workmen's dwellings proposed to be erected on the Boundary-street site.

The Works Department.—The Housing of the Working Classes Committee recommended that the erection of Clifton Buildings (estimated to cost 17,943*l.*) should be left to the Works Manager.

Lord Onslow moved, as an amendment, that the work be put up to public tender. He declared that the Council had lost its confidence in the Works Department in so far as large jobs were concerned.

Lord Dunraven seconded.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, Chairman of the Committee, resisted the amendment, declaring that the object of the noble Lords was to give the department the class of work which could not possibly be executed to advantage.

The amendment was rejected by forty-eight to forty-three, and the recommendation adopted.

Safety of Bazaars, &c.—The Theatres and Music Halls Committee reported having considered what security was afforded the public by the existing law against fire and panic in charitable bazaars and other similar gatherings. It was pointed out that the Council had no control over permanent buildings not licensed by it for public entertainments, except in the case of theatres licensed by the Lord Chamberlain, and then, of course, only in regard to their structure. The District Surveyor had certain powers in connexion with the erection of a public building, but they ceased six months after the premises had been completed, and, if they were subsequently used for bazaars and other similar gatherings, the Council had no control in the matter, even if the internal arrangements for the entertainments were of the most objectionable character. It was, of course, a well-known fact that bazaars and public meetings were held in premises that were quite unsuitable for such purposes, but as the law at present stood no steps could be taken in the matter by the Council. The Council could now only grant licences for music or music and dancing once a year, but if it had additional power to grant such licences, and licences for public entertainments of any description at any time during the year, such as for one or two nights or for periods of longer duration, but less than one year, and if it were made illegal to hold any entertainments to which the public would be admitted without a licence, the Council would have proper control over all places, as it could attach conditions to the granting of a licence, as it now did in regard to temporary licences for stage-plays, that would render the building in which the gatherings took place practically safe. This could be effected by making Part IV. of the Public Health Act, 1890, apply to London. Some slight amendments would, however, be required to the Act in order to make it include all entertainments to which the public were admitted. It was not desired to interfere in any way with private entertainments. They recommended "That it be referred to the Parliamentary Committee, after conference with the Theatres and Music Halls Committee, to take such steps as may be necessary to obtain an amendment of the law to enable the Council to grant licences for entertainments to which the public are admitted at any time during the year, as above suggested."

This was adopted.

COMPETITION.

TOWN HALL, CARDIFF.—Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, A.R.A., has been elected assessor in the competition for the new Town Hall, Cardiff. In expressing his willingness to act, Mr. Waterhouse suggested to the Committee that it was undesirable that the proposed 5 per cent. commission to be received by the successful competitor should include travelling expenses. Every inducement, he said, should be afforded to the architect to devote as much time as possible for personal supervision of the building operations, and nothing should be done to handicap the ablest architects obtainable in the country. The suggestion was adopted. An extension of time has been notified, the plans having to be in by December 4 instead of October 31, as previously proposed.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION:

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE fiftieth annual meeting of the Builders' Benevolent Institution was held on Thursday, July 22, at the offices, 35, Southampton-row, Bloomsbury. Mr. W. Scrivener (Vice-President) occupied the chair, supported by Messrs. Thos. Stirling, Thos. Hall, E. S. Rider, C. Ansell, F. Foxley, E. V. New, and others.

Major Brutton (the Secretary) read the annual report, which stated that the income during the past year had been sufficient for the maintenance of the pensioners, and, believing it would meet with the approval of the subscribers, the Committee admitted the whole of the thirteen eligible candidates to participate in the benefits of the Institution. Although the large increase in the number of the pensioners entailed much responsibility, the Committee were of opinion that the necessary income would be forthcoming to meet the increased expenditure, particularly as the advanced age of the applicants required immediate relief. Much of the success of the year had been owing to the energy of the President, Mr. Henry Holloway, to whom the Committee offered their hearty acknowledgments and gratitude. The subscribers were asked to kindly bear in mind that the present was the fiftieth year since the foundation of the charity, so that a largely increased contribution would be hoped for on so special an event. The Committee desired to offer their thanks to the stewards of the annual dinner, and to the Hon. Auditors. Much regret was felt at the loss by death of Sir William Lawrence and Sir James Clarke Lawrence, Bart., both Past Presidents of the Institution, the latter being also a Trustee. The Committee announced that Mr. Charles Wall would be the President for the ensuing year, and that the annual dinner would take place in Carpenters' Hall on Thursday, November 25.

On the motion of Mr. New, seconded by Mr. Foxley, the report and balance-sheet were unanimously agreed to.

Mr. T. Stirling next moved "That the Committee be empowered to give temporary relief in cases of urgency to selected but unsuccessful candidates for the charity to an amount of not exceeding £5 to any one candidate." At the close of the elections there had often been a good deal of disappointment among the unsuccessful candidates, and it had been considered that this would be a generous course to pursue.

Mr. New seconded the resolution, which was agreed to *nem. con.*

On the motion of Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. Stirling, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Henry Holloway for his support and services during his year of office.

Thanks were also given to the Trustees, to the Treasurer, Mr. Geo. Plucknett, J.P., and to the Committee, the retiring members being re-appointed, with the addition of Mr. Henry Holloway. Thanks were also passed to the Auditors.

Mr. Stirling proposed Mr. Charles Wall as President for the ensuing year, which was seconded by Mr. Hall, and carried by acclamation.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of THE BUILDER.

PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.

SIR,—I have just read your note to Mr. Prior's letter in the *Builder* of to-day. In it you say "It is common talk that some of the most violent opposition from those who could not be called 'ignorant' arose from personal animosity to Mr. Pearson." It is the habit of common talk to say foolish things, and when the common talker is so hopelessly incapable of understanding the matter under discussion as are those who prefer a smart new copy to a genuine original work of art, he is no doubt hard put to it to account for the persistence of better informed men about matters which to him are of little importance. But the statement that they who opposed the proposal to pull down the front of Peterborough Cathedral were moved to do so by personal animosity to Mr. Pearson is only saved from a harsher term by its absurdity; and I wonder much that it has been allowed to appear in a respectable newspaper. It has, however, appeared, and, as one of those whose names were attached to the specification set forth by the Society of Antiquaries and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, I ask you, sir, for space enough to assure Mr. Common-talker, and all his kind, that, incredible as it may seem to them, my only motive was the wish to save that splendid front from a mischievous operation which, as a professional man, I was convinced was quite unnecessary. I answer for myself only, but I believe the same is true of every one who worked with me. As for Mr. Pearson, to most of us he was known only by his works. Beyond them he was only a name with which nobody had any quarrel.

J. J. MICKLETHWAITE.

*** *Qui s'excuse s'accuse.* As not the slightest reference was made to any particular person, most readers will draw their own conclusions from Mr. Micklethwaite's hurry to fit the cap on his own head. His sneer at those "who prefer a smart new copy to a genuine work of art" is a characteristic specimen of the *suggestio falsi*. Mr. Micklethwaite knows perfectly well that those who opposed the foolish clamour of the Society of Antiquaries did *not* want "a smart new copy;" they never suggested such a thing, and no such thing has been done. They wanted the work of reparation carried out in a rational manner without danger to the building and without risk to life and limb, all which would have been involved in the Society of Antiquaries' foolish and dangerous proposal. The actual appearance of the rebuilt gable is an ample and sufficient answer to all malcontents, or ought to be so.—ED.

USE OF SLATES IN LONDON.

SIR,—I have lately been asked the question "when were slates first used in the City of London for roofing purposes?" Being quite unable to give an answer I thought that perhaps some reader of the *Builder* might be able to supply me with a date. I should therefore be much obliged if you would publish this letter.

F. F. G.

CARBIDE OF CALCIUM.—The Acetylene Illuminating Company draw attention in a circular to the fact it has been prescribed by an Order in Council held on the 7th inst. that 5 lbs. of carbide of calcium may be kept without a licence, provided it be kept in separate substantial hermetically closed metal vessels containing not more than 1 lb. each.

Illustrations.

THE CLOISTERS, SALISBURY.

THE cloisters at Salisbury have often been the subject of picturesque sketching; a careful measured drawing of three bays of the work, like that of Mr. Scorer which we publish in this issue, has a different kind of value. It shows the extremely refined character of the design, and the almost classic symmetry and completeness with which each feature takes its place in the design as subordinate to the whole. It may be described as an illustration of a Gothic "Order" almost as complete in its logical development and proportion as a Classic Order.

HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE, FOLKESTONE.

THIS new hotel stands in its own grounds of about four acres, and is bounded by roads on all sides, the south front by the Lees having a magnificent and uninterrupted view of the sea.

The building is faced with dark red bricks from the High Broom Brick Company, Tunbridge Wells, and terra-cotta, executed by the Burmantofts Company. The roofs covered with light green Tilberthwaite slates, the dome to centre roof being covered with copper by Messrs. Braby & Co. The constructional iron and steel work—some 700 tons—by Messrs. Drew, Bear, Perks, & Co. The fire and sound-proof floors by Banks' Fire-proof Construction Syndicate, together with all coffered and other ceilings, cornices, encasement to iron columns, &c., which were covered with helical steel lathing—no wood lathing being used throughout the building. The partitions, where not brick, are constructed of iron framing and lathing, encased in solid plaster, and are perfectly fire-proof—a patent of the above Company.

All the staircases and external steps are fire-proof, and executed in Stuart's granolithic concrete. The rooms in roof are fire, heat, cold, and sound proof, being specially finished with Anderson's silicate cotton.

All communicating doors between rooms are removable, and are double and sound-proof. All sashes are removable, and can be cleaned inside rooms, and are fitted with N.A.P. patent fastenings.

The warming and ventilation, cooking apparatus, complete installation of electric light and bells, and the whole of the engineering work (except lifts) have been executed by Messrs. J. Slater & Co. The wiring for electric light is Andrews' concentric wiring, executed by the patentee for the above firm, as also a complete system of improved telephones for the hotel service. Heating coils are placed in all the principal rooms, halls, and all corridors and landings.

Fire hydrants are on every floor, executed by Messrs. Shand & Mason, with fire alarms in all public corridors. Some 20,000 gallons of water are stored in the set-back roof for drinking, fire, and sanitary purposes, and the tanks can be re-filled by steam pumps at any moment.

The whole scheme of sanitation has been most carefully planned by the architect. There is no drain inside the building. All baths, lavatories, and water-closets are unenclosed and detached from the main building by well aërated lobbies. The plumbers' work and fittings have been executed by Mr. George Jennings, under the direction of the architect. Walls of lavatories, &c., are lined with tiles and glazed bricks; floors, marble mosaics.

The general lavatory, ball-room lavatory, ladies' lavatory, hairdresser's rooms, and staircases to same, have been lined with Burmantofts faience.

In the basement, the kitchen, larders, pantries, service-rooms and offices are lined throughout with glazed bricks—also dado in corridors—and paved with wood block flooring.

The service, luggage, and passenger lifts have been erected by the Otis Elevator Company, with all the latest improvements. The visitors' hall, main staircase balustrade, dining room chimney piece, &c., have been executed in marble by Messrs. Burke & Co., from the designs of the architect. The marble mosaic floors are by Burke and Mainzer & Co.

The carton-pierre enrichments to large and small dining rooms, ball room (Renaissance), drawing room (Louis XV.), billiard room (Spanish Renaissance), were executed by Messrs. G. Jackson & Sons, from the architect's drawings.

The locks were specially made by Mr. J. Gibbons, every key differing, with a master key for each floor, and a grand master key for the whole building.

The fastenings throughout and the wrought-iron balustrades to all staircases, &c., were executed by Messrs. Richardson & Co.

The electric-light fittings were specially designed and manufactured by Messrs. Osler, under the architect's direction.

The stained glass, and some decorative painting, has been done by Messrs. Campbell, Smith & Co. Two subject panels in the lounge were modelled and painted by Messrs. Moria & Jenkins, and represent "The Arrival of the Princess," and "The Dance."

The whole of the furnishing and equipment of the hotel has been specially designed and executed by Messrs. Smee & Cobay, and the decorations were carried out by them under the directions of the architect.

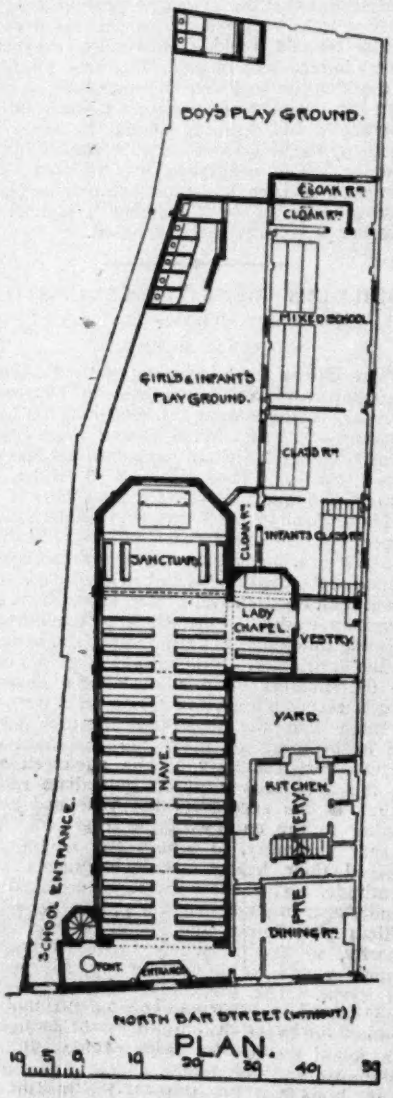
The hotel contains over 250 bed and sitting-rooms, and on the ground floor, arrival entrance and hall, visitors' entrance hall and lounge, entrance to ball-room and suite. Two dining-rooms, reception-room, drawing, reading, smoking, and billiard rooms, and the necessary service-rooms.

The foundations of the hotel were executed by Mr. H. Lovatt, of Wolverhampton, and the building has been erected and finished by Mr. W. J. Adcock, J.P., of Dover, Mr. Chedgey acting as his resident manager.

Mr. W. Woodward and Mr. J. Davies have acted as clerks of works, and the building has been designed and finished at a cost of about 150,000*l.* by the architect, Mr. Thomas W. Cutler, of London.

ST. JOHN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, BEVERLEY.

THE old school buildings which fronted New-walk have been pulled down to make room for the new church, which will consist of a nave and sanctuary, 82 ft. long by 21 ft. wide.



Catholic Church, Beverley.

On the west side of the nave is the Lady Chapel, 17 ft. long by 10 ft. wide, and by the side of this is the sacristy. The church will be lighted by eight traceried windows, filled in with tinted glass in quarries. The roof is an open traceried one of pitch pine. The organ-loft is over the main entrance. Access to it is gained by a flight of circular steps in the bell turret, in which it is contemplated having a peal of tubular bells at some future date. The front of the church faces North Bar Without. The style of architecture is that of the fifteenth century; the traceried windows, doorways, coping-strings, &c., will be in buff terra-cotta bonded in with the best stock bricks of good red colour. There will be over the main entrance and in the apex of the gable niches, with figures of the patron saints. The church will accommodate about 300 adults. The present old chapel at the back of the site is being converted into a mixed school, according to the requirements of the Educational Department. The buildings are being carried out by Mr. G. Pape, builder, Beverley, from the designs and under the superintendence of Messrs. Smith, Brodrick, & Lowther, architects, Hull.

SKETCHES OF CORNISH TOWERS.

IN view of the discussion which has taken place in regard to Liskeard church tower, Mr. Walter R. Jaggard has sent us these sketches of Cornish towers in the neighbourhood of Liskeard, which may be of some interest as illustrating the special character of the church-towers of the district. Mr. Jaggard writes:—

"The towers of Padstow and St. Merryn belong to the same type as that of Liskeard; they are bold and sturdy examples, although the first loses some of its boldness from being hidden away behind the quaint old port of Padstow. St. Merryn stands on a hill, but was in a very dilapidated condition when I was there last in 1894. St. Endellion and St. Issey, near the slate quarries of Delabole, are more elaborate examples than the last. St. Minver is a large and well-kept parish church, and is conspicuous in that its tower is surmounted by a graceful spire, an unusual feature in this part of Cornwall. The church at Little Petherick is still another departure, and is a very quaint bit of architecture. It is situate on a hill-side, hidden by trees, in the midst of a pretty little village.

"There is a good deal of variety in the churches and towers in this neighbourhood, but the majority are simple, bold, square masses of masonry, with small and few windows, partaking of the natural characteristics both of the country and its people."

INFLUENCE OF MATERIALS ON ARCHITECTURE.

THE illustrations on this sheet have reference to the first and second parts of Mr. Banister Fletcher's paper, published in this and last week's issue. They include an example of Egyptian pylons as derived from the mud wall; of the tombs at Beni-Hassan as a stone reminiscence of the wooden beam; and the Temple at Edfou, as an example of the derivation from the reed column. Examples of Egyptian, Assyrian, and Greek sculpture are added, and the Amphitheatres at Rome and Verona as types of Roman building.

These are of course all familiar to most of our readers, but it is convenient to put them in a collective form for reference along with the paper.

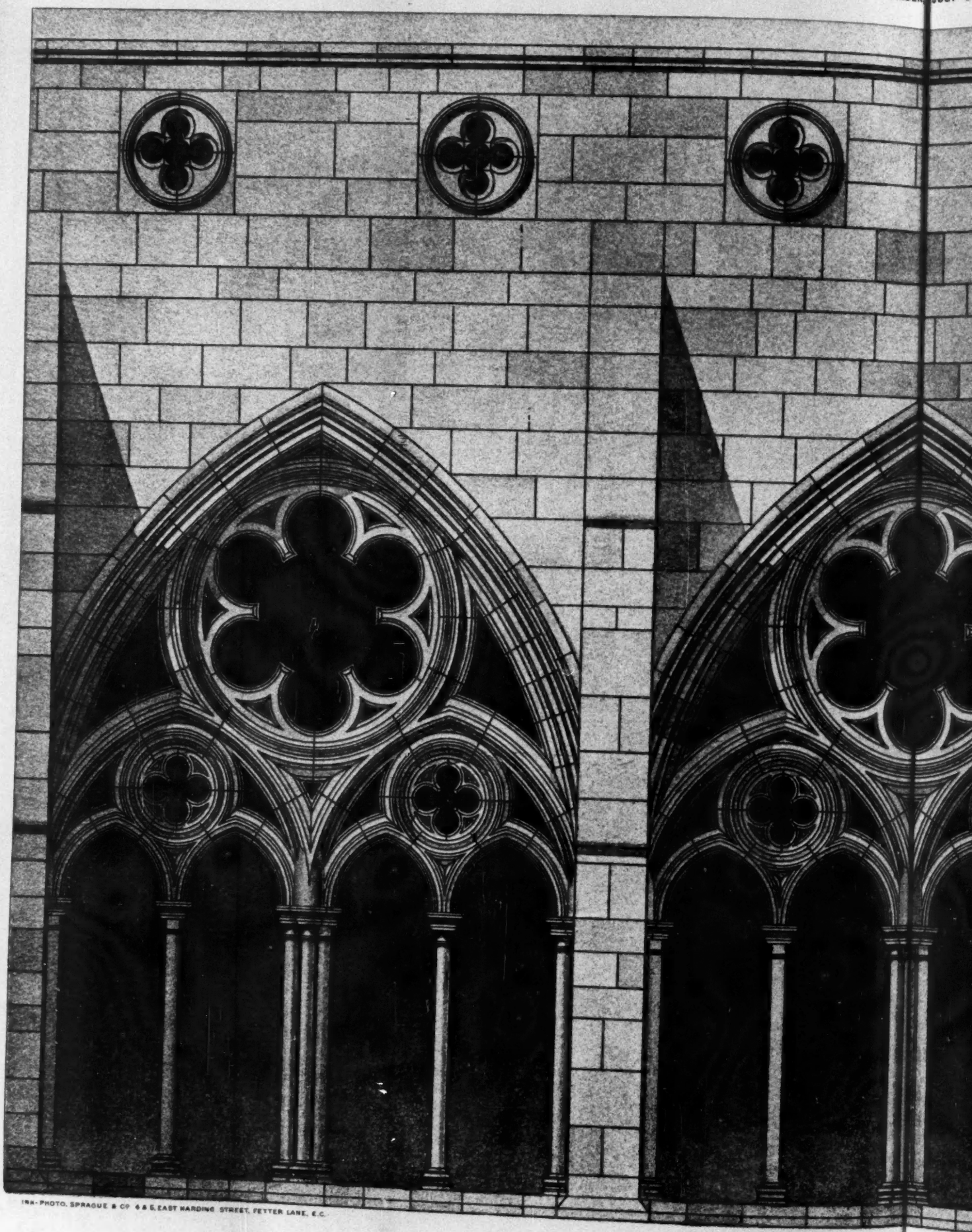
The Student's Column.

QUANTITIES AND QUANTITY-TAKING.

CHAPTER II.—GENERAL RULES FOR MEASURING.

IT may be well, before proceeding to a consideration of the modes of taking the measurements in particular trades, to consider a few general rules that will apply throughout, and also to take note of the forms generally employed in writing the dimensions, for, as will no doubt have been seen by Chapter I., method is a great factor in arriving at such results as are therein set forth as the goal to be striven for by the student.

In the first place, there is one general rule that obtains throughout all measuring, and that is the order of booking the dimensions. In the case of superficial dimensions, such as floors or



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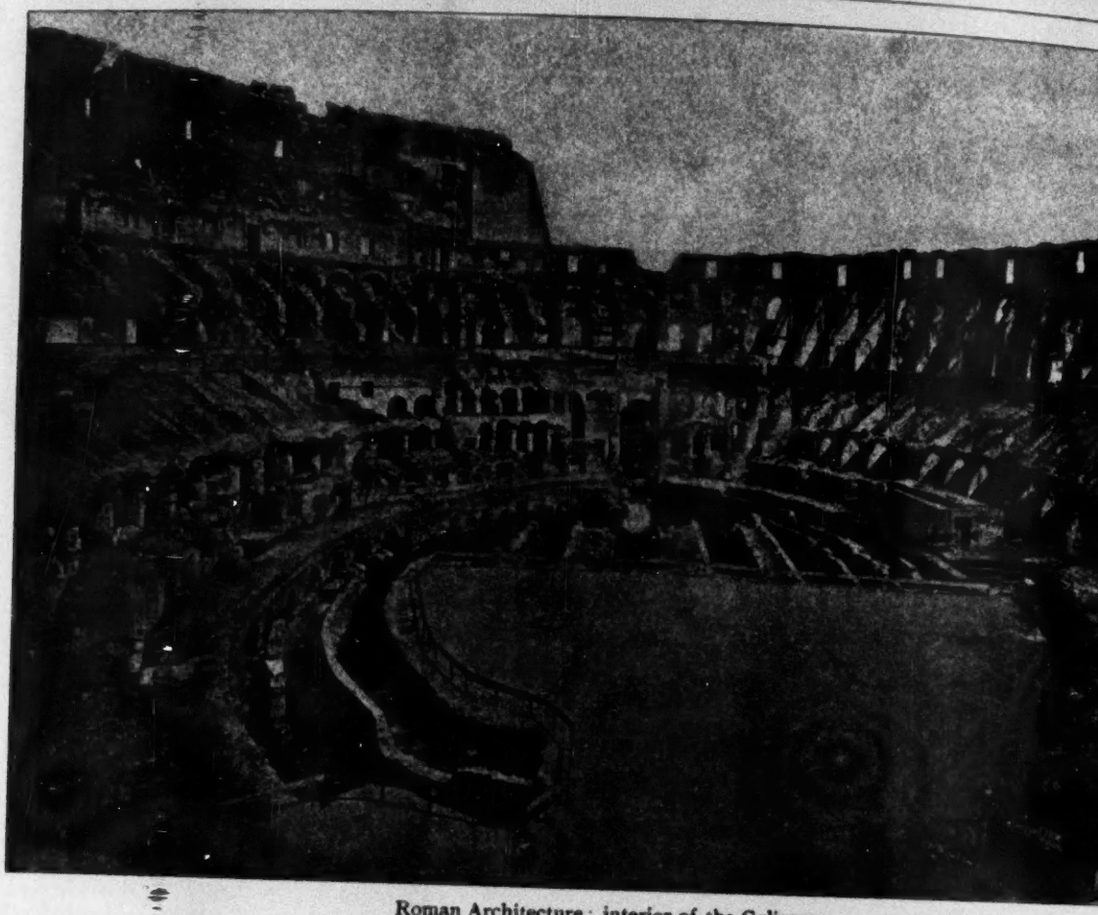
THE CLOISTERS, SALISBURY: THREE BAYS—MEASURED

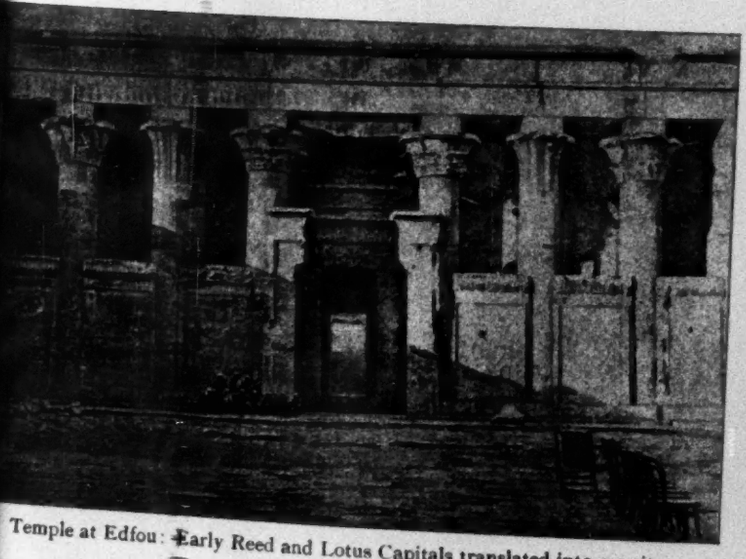
BAYS—Measured and Drawn by Mr. George O. Scorer.



Roman Architecture : interior of the Coliseum.

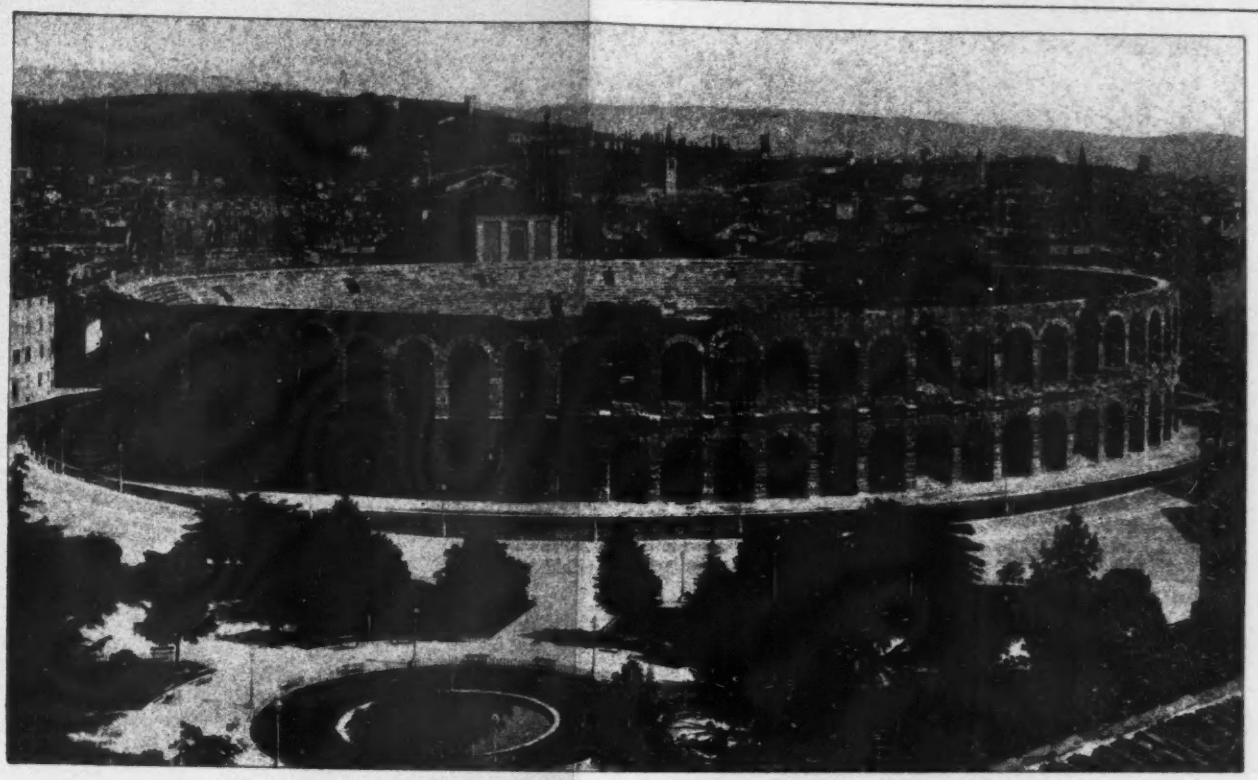
Egyptian Walls : Reminiscence of the Mud type.

Tomb at Beni-Hassan : Reminis



Temple at Edfou : Early Reed and Lotus Capitals translated into granite.

Egyptian Sphinx : a gra



Roman Architecture: the Amphitheatre, Verona.

Hassan: Reminiscence of Timber entablature.

Greek Marble Sculpture.

Assyrian Sculpture: monolithic man-headed lion.

Sphinx: a granite monolith.

Assyrian Sculpture: continuous wall treatment in alabaster slabs.

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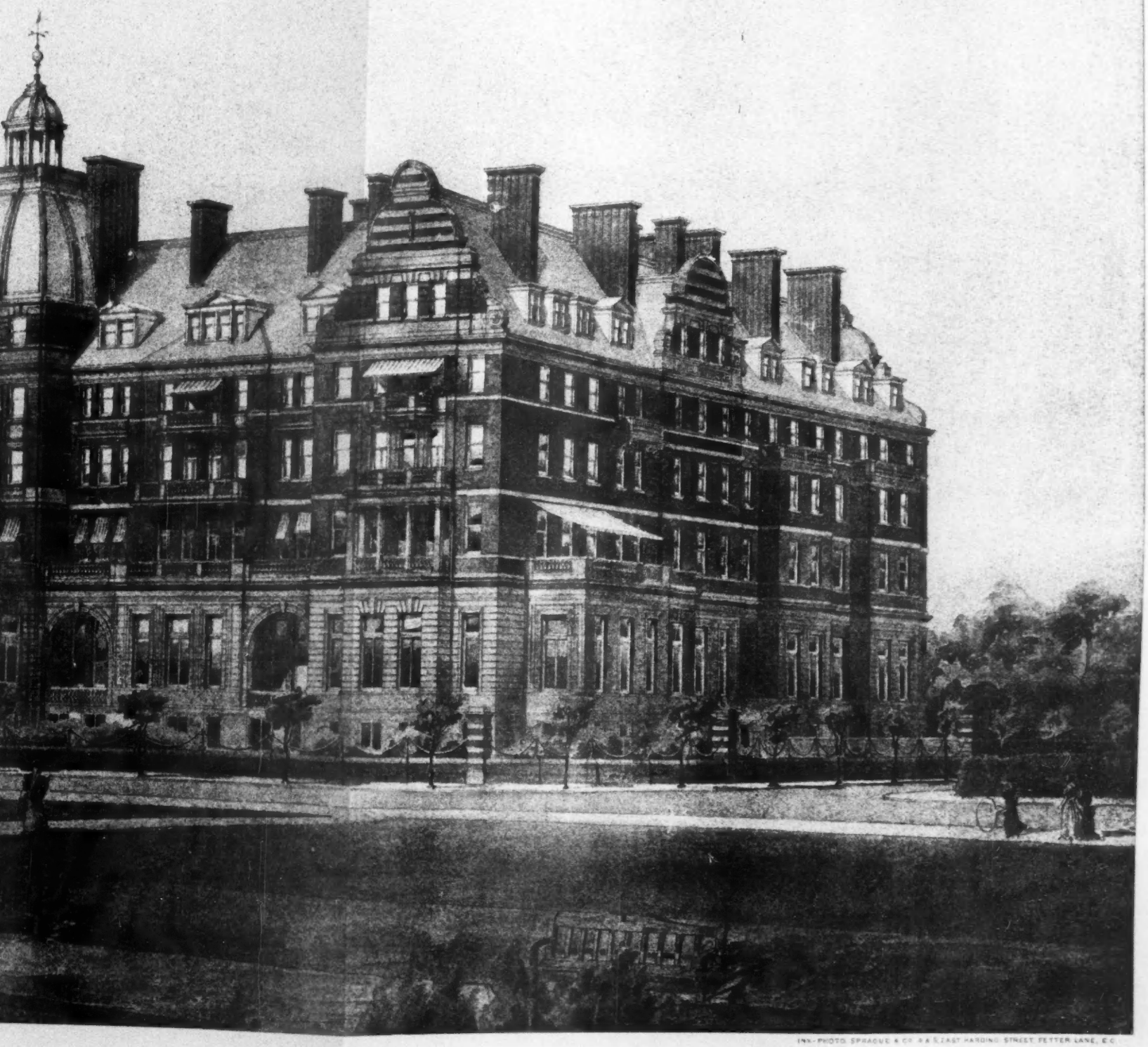
STER FLETCHER'S ESSAY: "INFLUENCE OF MATERIALS ON ARCHITECTURE."

HOTEL METROPOLE, F



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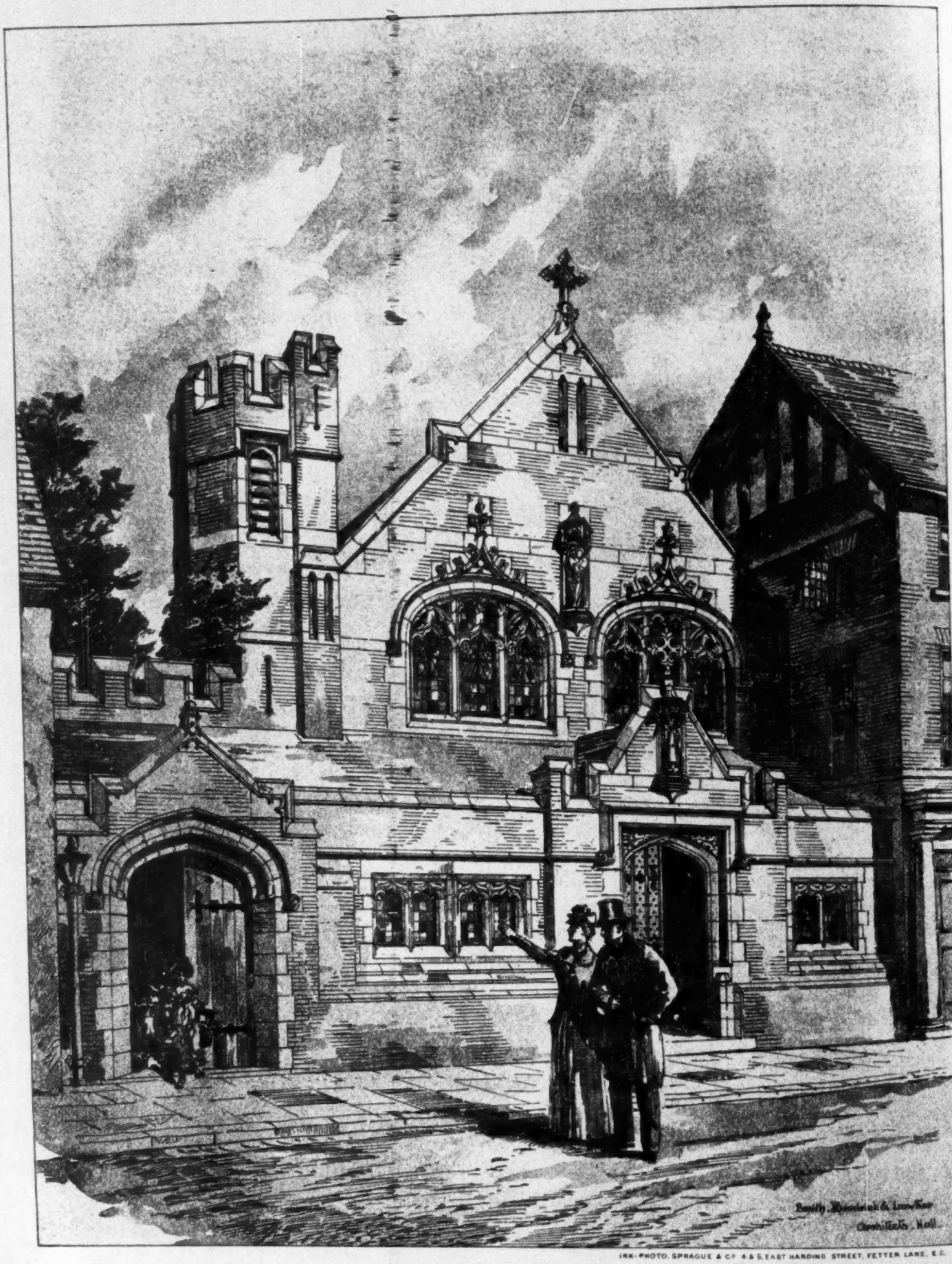
OPOLE, FOLKESTONE.—MR. T. W. CUTLER, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT



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PROPOSED CATHOLIC CHURCH, BEVERLEY.—Messrs. Smith, Brodrick & Lowther, Architects.

SOME CHURCH TOWERS IN NORTH WEST CORNWALL

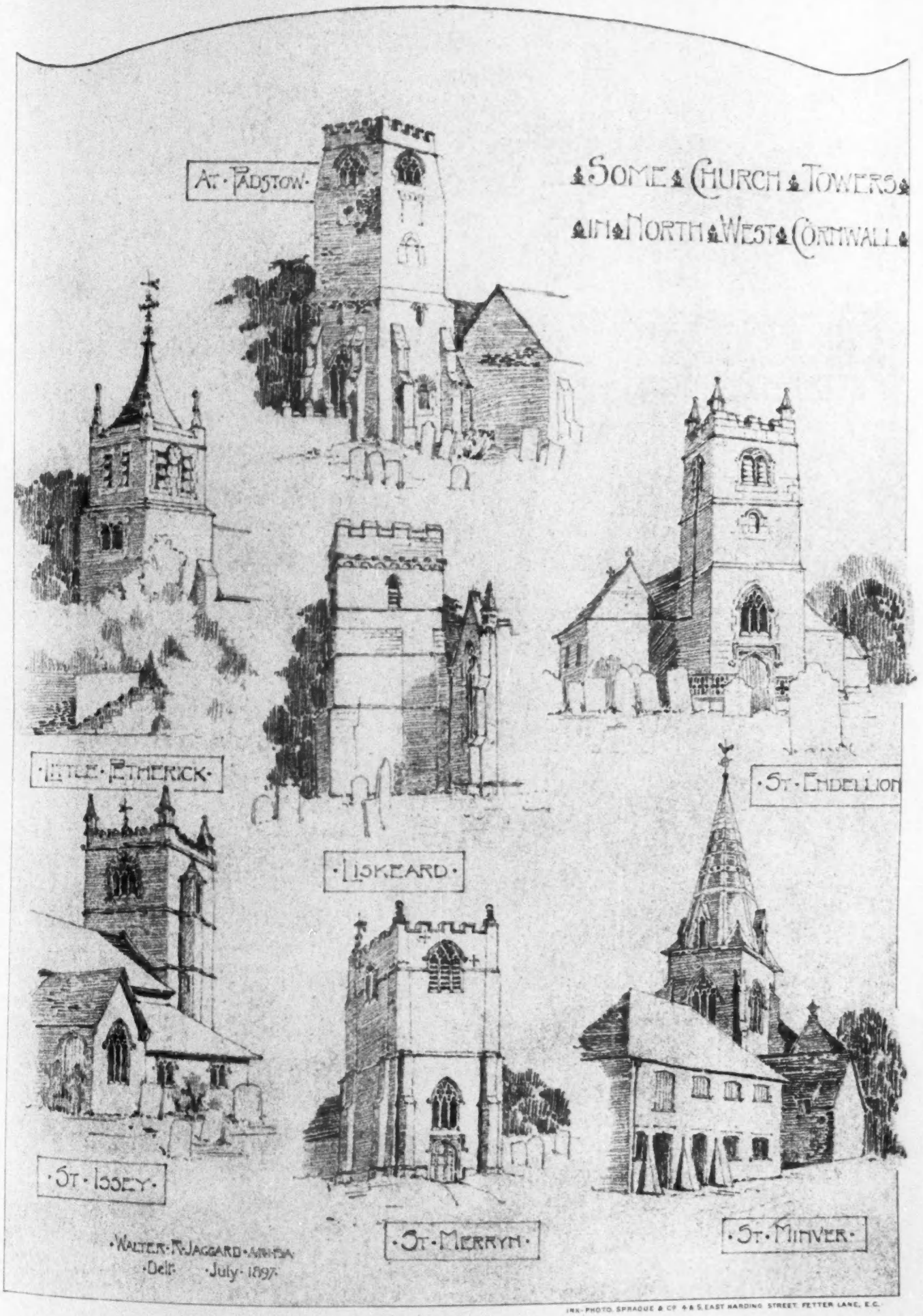

PHOTO. SPRAGUE & Co 4 & 5 EAST HARDING STREET FETTER LANE, E.C.

plastering, or in anything that is billed as a superficial item, the first dimension booked is always the length, and the second the width or height. In the case of cubes, the first dimension is the length; the second the width, and the third the depth or thickness; so that in looking through the dimensions afterwards the surveyor can always see at a glance, by referring to the drawings, the item to which a particular dimension refers. The importance of this will be readily understood, say, in the case of stonework. If the dimensions are not written in some such order as that mentioned it would mean that each would have to be tested as a speculation; whereas, knowing that the length is the first dimension booked minimises this difficulty by limiting the test to the one dimension first.

4.0
3.0
Therefore, 2.6 would mean that the particular item here booked was 4 ft. wide on the face, 3 ft. from front to back, and 2 ft. 6 in. deep.

All dimensions are written as shown in the example given in Chapter I., with the number of times that the item will repeat. If, however, the surveyor finds, after completing a series of dimensions, that—say on another floor—he has still others identical with these, he resorts to a system of addition known as "dotting on." Example:—

4/2/	3.0 7.0		2 in. 4-panel moulded both sides door *first floor* *2 added for second floor**

which would mean that the item was multiplied by 6 (the 2 and 4 of first column, added together).

Occasionally it is the surveyor's good fortune, after completing a series and "timesing" his dimension, to find another series of exactly the same description and number; he then goes still a little further with the "timesing." As a variation we will take the case of stonework:—

2/4/2/	5.0 1.2 1.0		Box ground stone sill. *Ground floor front.* *2 added for end elevation.* *2ced. for first floor,**

in this case the dimension is multiplied by 12. If, however, the second floor contained the same number and description 1 is dotted on to the 2 as follows:—

2/4/ 1/2/	5.0 1.2 1.0		Box Ground stone sill. *Ground floor front.* *2 added for end elevation.* *2ced. for first floor.** *Also second floor,*

when the dimension is multiplied by 18.

(In the foregoing examples one dimension only is taken out of a series or group, as being sufficient to illustrate the principle,)

This "dotting-on" and "timesing," judiciously used, is a great saver of time in taking off, but should only be resorted to when the whole or nearly the whole of the dimensions in a series or group can be dealt with. If there is any material variation in any of the dimensions or descriptions of many items in a group it is far better to write the whole down again than to go in for piecemeal adding on, as in the case of this piecemeal addition the trouble of tracing one's dimensions at a later date is much increased, and the little time saved at the outset is frequently lost over and over again in the event of some alteration, necessitated possibly by some change in the idea of the architect during the progress of the work. This change of ideas is by no means uncommon, as many surveyors can testify to their cost. The same trouble arises again when it is necessary to omit an item complete at the settling of the accounts.

The question of "collections" or "wastes" as they are called is a very vexed one, some surveyors taking a very strong view that "collections" should be made wherever possible, others taking just as strong a view that they should be avoided. Where, however, collections are made, care should be taken to make full notes as to the origin of the various dimensions. These collections are written at the extreme right hand of the description column of the dimensions thus:—

			Drawing-room N. 14.6
			E. 7.9
			.9
			4.6
			.9
			7.9
			S. 14.6
			W. 20.0
			Dining-room N. 16.6
			E. 14.6
			S. 7.0
			3.0
			9.6
			W. 17.6
			138.6
	138.6		11 × 1½ moulded skirting.

The dimensions making the collection are termed "wastes."

These wastes should be checked both as regards the casting, and the writing of the dimension by the person squaring the dimensions, and to enable this to be done the "taker off" should be careful to write his "wastes" so distinctly that there shall be no difficulty in tracing the dimensions in their proper positions.

When measuring a triangle, such as a gable, although it is obvious that the area is half that of a complete rectangle containing the triangle, it is better to write the dimension the full length and height, and in the "timesing" column to halve it rather than to halve the width or height before booking.

Example:

½/	10.0 6.0	30.0	

Would be preferable rather than

	10.0 3.0	30.0	

Which, although correct in result, does not show at a glance that the dimension is for a triangle.

In booking a dimension to arrive at the area of a circle, such as a ceiling or floor in a circular hall, say 10 ft. diameter, it would appear in this form:—

Lath, plaster, float and set ceiling.

If a semicircle it would be written thus:—

Lath, plaster, float, and set ceiling.

In these examples, the first would be multiplied by itself, thus 10 ft. × 10 ft. = 100 ft. sup., this again being multiplied by ·7854, giving the result 78·54 ft. or 78 ft. 6 in.

In the second example, the operation would be similar, but the result halved.

In the case of a cube which is circular on plan, *e.g.*, the digging for a circular cesspool in which the dimension for the sake of example is 10 ft. diameter and 9 ft. deep, it would be written thus:—

Excavating and carting away.

The working out would be similar to that described for the circle, and the result multiplied by 9 ft. giving the result—706·86 ft., or 706 ft. 10 in.

In practice it is frequently the rule to multiply the result of the square of the dimensions by 0 ft. 9$\frac{7}{8}$ in., thus giving approximately the same result as multiplying by ·7854; but in the case of a large number of circles, or in circles of large diameter, it is better to adhere to the more correct method of the decimal.

It is a good plan, in the event of the surveyor having to settle some point of detail or construction not shown upon the drawings, to make a slight sketch on the margin of his dimensions showing what he has taken. This will be found of great assistance when again referring to the dimensions, as without some such record it is somewhat difficult often at a later date to trace the idea in his mind at the time of taking off.

A point that is frequently lost sight of both by the architect and quantity surveyor is the difference between "p.c." (prime cost) and "l.p." (list price). One frequently sees in bills a sum stated for a certain article at "list price," with no intimation as to the name of the maker or merchant supplying that article, thus giving the parties tendering no clue as to the amount of discount likely to be obtained. It is therefore well to bear in mind that in cases where no maker or merchant's name is specified, the sum provided should be prime cost, *i.e.*, *net*.

Occasionally it happens that in some items, such as underpinning, it is almost impossible—owing to the difficulty of access—to measure exactly what will be required. In these cases the items should be billed as "provisional," and the items thus billed should be entered in the specification in the same form as in the bill of quantities. Where the bills of quantities form part of the contract this precaution is not necessary, as the whole of the quantities are practically provisional.

Do not endeavour to save trouble in writing descriptions by taking your dimensions "full" to cover the increased cost of particular items, but make the descriptions to thoroughly explain the whole of the work involved. It is often well in cases of this kind to allow the item to appear as a number, with all attendant labours, rather than as a measurement.

The writer in the foregoing preliminary notes has endeavoured to impress upon the student of quantity-surveying the absolute necessity of doing his work thoroughly and honestly, and in such a way that it will be a credit to himself and a benefit to his client and to the builder, and he would on behalf of the student of quantity-surveying appeal to the architectural student to make his drawings and specifications explain thoroughly his intentions, leaving nothing to the imagination. He will then produce work that will redound to his credit as a business man, keeping down the cost to within reasonable limits by not leaving it to the surveyor to take those unfortunate "covering items," which mean something to *cover* the cost, whereas if the intention of the architect was clear, it is more than probable that something less costly than what had been included in the "covering item" was what was required. Another point it will be well for the architect to consider, and this will be to his own advantage as well as to that of the surveyor, and that is figuring the drawings, and here again there is a system that will save infinite trouble in the future, viz.: to first of all settle the total outside dimension and work the internal dimensions to this total. One would then not have to contend with those discrepancies that are so frequently found, and form such an element of uncertainty in taking the dimensions.

One final appeal to the architect. In figuring the sizes of openings, please make it distinctly understood whether the dimensions are the sizes of the joinery or between the brickwork. They ought, of course, always to be the latter, but experience shows that the caution is not entirely unnecessary.

Erratum.—In the last number, page 75, line 9, in place of "otherwise" read "and thus."

OBITUARY.

MR. GEORGE ELKINGTON.—We have to record the death of the senior member of the firm of Geo. Elkington & Son, which took place at Worthing on the 23rd inst. Mr. Elkington was in business as an architect and surveyor from 1847 to 1895, for the last twenty years of that time in partnership with his son, as "Geo. Elkington & Son." From 1854 to 1895 he was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. He also held for many years the appointment of Surveyor to the Vestry of Bermondsey under the Metropolis Local Management Act, and was a member of the Court and Past Masters of the Coopers' Company. Amongst other works carried out during his partnership with his son (who now carries on the business) were the Bermondsey Town Hall, Rotherhithe Public Baths,

* These entries are merely memoranda as to the reason for the added figures in the first or "timesing" column.

London Leather Exchange, Anerley Congregational Church, offices of the Lewisham District Board of Works, and Penge Vestry Hall. His health failed about two years ago, when he retired to Worthing, where he died, aged seventy-three.

GENERAL BUILDING NEWS.

NEW BUILDINGS, CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, VENTNOR.—The foundation stone of the new block, which forms the eleventh of the series, is to be laid to-day (Saturday) by Princess Henry of Battenberg. It is to be built of local stone and freestone dressings, and is designed generally to harmonise with the existing buildings, and will be fitted internally with all the latest improvements that time and experience have shown to be necessary. It will consist of three houses, accommodating twenty-one patients, allowing a separate sleeping-chamber for every patient, and a separate sitting-room for every seven patients. The size of the bedrooms will be 14 ft. by 11 ft. 6 in., and the size of the sitting-rooms 24 ft. 8 in. by 23 ft., and 24 ft. 8 in. by 18 ft. 9 in., being much larger than in the other blocks. In addition to these rooms for patients, there will be complete accommodation for the requisite staff of nurses, with sitting and bed rooms, emergency kitchen, and offices arranged on the north of the block; all rooms to be occupied by patients being on the south side. The floors and staircases will be of teak throughout, and the wall will be rendered in Parian cement. The angles of all walls, floors, and ceilings will be rounded, and the fittings of doors and windows sunk flush with the walls to prevent dust lodgment. The outer hall and vestibule will be suitably tiled. Verandahs and balconies of cast iron and steel construction will be provided on each floor, facing south, these will be sufficiently wide to admit of beds being wheeled through the French casements, when required, so that in suitable cases the modern open air and sunshine treatment, as at Falkenstein and other Continental Institutions, can be carried out so far as our climate will permit. The heating and ventilation of the new block will, like that of the older buildings, be carried out in the most thorough way, and with all the most recent improvements. The rooms and passages will be warmed to a regulated temperature by a specially designed heating apparatus, through which the external air is admitted by means of gratings in the outer walls, and made to pass over steam-heated pipes or radiators. During construction every provision will be made in the new block for electric lighting, by which means it is hoped, when funds will permit, to light not only the new block but the whole of the hospital. Electric bells to each patient's bedroom will be provided, to ring in nurses' sitting-room. The new block is to be completed early in 1899. The contract price, including foundations, is 9,134*l*., without furniture and fittings, the contractor being Mr. Albert Sims, of Ventnor. The architect is Mr. Theodore R. Saunders, of Ventnor, Isle of Wight. The accommodation at present is for 134 patients; the new block will bring the number up to 155.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, NORTHWICH.—The Verdin Technical Schools and Gymnasium at Northwich were opened on Saturday, July 24, by the Duchess of Westminster. The two principal façades of the building are in the style of English Renaissance, the whole being enriched with terra-cotta ornament and stringing. The building is of two storeys, and within it provision is made for technical and manual instruction, &c. There are a chemical and a physical laboratory, a spacious art school, classrooms, workshops, cookery-room, and laundry, with necessary adjuncts. The gymnasium is placed on the south side, and is 60 ft. long by 31 ft. 6 in. wide, and of great height, a gallery being placed at one end. A striking feature in the building is the stained glass of the windows. The inclusive cost of the buildings is 12,000*l*. The contractor for the works was Mr. W. Molyneux, of Northwich; the architect being Mr. J. Cawley, also of that city.

NEW WING, DIOCESAN HOUSE OF MERCY, GREAT MARPLESTEAD.—On July 21 the new wing of St. Alban's Diocesan House of Mercy, at Great Marplestead, was dedicated by the Bishop of Colchester. It has cost over 2,000*l*. The builders were Messrs. Harcourt Runnacles, of Halstead, the architect being Mr. Henry Law, C.E., of Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.

ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, EALING.—The foundation stone of this building was laid on Tuesday, July 13. The building is designed in Early Pointed style, and will consist of a broad nave, 33 ft. wide by 112 ft. 6 in. long, and a chancel 26 ft. 6 in. broad, by 47 ft. in length. Transepts are intended to be thrown out at the north and south sides of the nave. Good-sized clergy and choir vestries, with convenient lavatories and heating chamber underneath, and an organ chamber, will be placed on the north side of the chancel, whilst a chapel and singers' gallery will be thrown out on the south side. The nave will be divided into six bays, its brick and stone columns rising to a height of 17 ft., and arches, without clearstory, to a height of 25 ft. 6 in. The roof will be of barrel form, having an internal height of 46 ft. from the nave floor level. Spacious porches are provided for on the north and south sides, and at the south-west corner of the building. An apsidal-ended baptistry is placed in the centre of the western wall. The south transept will occupy the two easternmost bays of the nave. The chancel, which will rise above the nave floor level, will have accommodation for a choir of sixty. The roof of the chancel will be carried to the same height as that of the nave. Two large arches on the north and south sides of the chancel will open into the organ and singers' galleries. A large open oak rood loft with representations of the crucifixion and attendant figures will be placed at the springing of the great chancel arch, which will rise nearly to the whole height of the building. At the side of this arch there will be recesssd, canopied niches, in which figures of various saints are intended to be placed. Spaces will be left on the aisle and transept walls for mural decoration. Externally the design is treated without any attempt at elaborate ornamentation, as, owing to the peculiarity of the site, the church will be almost surrounded by houses, and thus no good view of the exterior as a whole will be obtainable, except perhaps at the south-east corner. The church will accommodate some 900 adults. The materials used in the building will be yellow and red bricks, relieved with stone. The builders are Messrs. Goddard & Son, of Farnham (contract 9,490*l*.), and the architect Mr. G. H. Fellowes-Prynne.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN HALIFAX.—Plans have been approved for the following new buildings in Halifax:—For Messrs J. Pickles & Sons, six houses on the Fenton estate; Medley Hall, three pairs of semi-detached houses on north side of Saville Park; T. W. Rothera, two houses, Beechwood-road; Sagar & Co., ironfoundry, Water-lane; T. Fleming & Co., warehouse, Weymouth-street; W. Asquith, offices, Bob-lane; Farrar Brothers, warehouses, Pellon-lane; J. W. Standeven, billiard room, Stoney-gate; John Ackroyd, blacksmith's shop, Ovenden Cross; Greenwood Howarth, cabinet works Warley-road; and Rev. F. Fisher, classrooms, St. Jude's School, Clover Hill.

WESLEYAN MISSION HALL, FARNWORTH, BOLTON.—The corner stones of this structure were laid on Saturday, July 16. Plans were prepared by Mr. Thompson, of Newcastle, and Mr. S. Hodgkins was entrusted with the contract. It will be known as the Victoria Wesleyan Mission Hall, will be in the Gothic style, comprising a main room 60 ft. by 37 ft. 6 in., and 24 ft. high, four class-rooms, a minister's vestry, organ chamber, and choir vestry. The hall is to accommodate between 400 and 500 persons, and the cost will be over 1,500*l*. The contractor is Mr. S. Hodgkins; and the plans were prepared by Mr. Thompson, of Newcastle.

WORKHOUSE HOSPITAL, MANSFIELD.—The foundation stone of the Victoria Hospital at Mansfield, in connexion with the workhouse, was laid on July 22. The new building will cost considerably over 10,000*l*., and the contract has been let to Mr. Greenwood, Mansfield, at 9,314*l*. The architect is Mr. R. F. Vallance, Borough Surveyor of Mansfield.

EXTENSION OF HOSPITAL, NETHERFIELD-ROAD, LIVERPOOL.—The additional buildings erected at the City Hospital North, were opened on July 22 in the presence of the Lord Mayor. Several additions have been made from time to time; the present extension comprises two new pavilions, having two wards with ten beds each, and an isolation block containing four wards, additional accommodation being provided for fifty patients, bringing the total accommodation up to nearly 150 beds. The scheme also included the extension of the laundry buildings and the provision of new machinery and fittings, these being used entirely for the cleansing of the patients' clothing, while the old appliances are reserved for the use of the staff. A new lodge has been erected, containing discharging-rooms, waiting-rooms, and porters' office, with bedroom accommodation for five porters. Improved accommodation has also been provided by the alteration and enlargement of the administrative block, giving additional bedrooms. A new approach to the hospital has also been made of easier gradient from Netherfield-road. The total cost of this scheme, including the cost of acquiring properties, furnishing, electric lighting, drainage and laundry machinery, amounts to about 26,000*l*., while the area of the recent extension is 5,500 square yards, thus making the total area of the hospital 15,140 square yards. The work was carried out from the plans of the Corporation Surveyor.

PARISH CHURCH, NAIRN.—This new building, in the Early English style, is almost ready to be opened. It is cruciform in plan, with additional side gables, giving height for large three-light windows over the side doorways. The tower is 100 ft. in height, and in it is the main entrance, which is divided by a shaft in the centre, and ornamented with carvings. The design also includes a commodious hall. The cost of the church, which will accommodate 1,200 persons, is 8,000*l*. The architect is Mr. Starforth, of Edinburgh.

JEWISH SYNAGOGUE, LEICESTER.—The corner stones of a Jewish Synagogue, erected in Highfield-street, Leicester, were laid by Sir Israel Hart and the Mayor of Leicester on July 20. The building has a main entrance at the corner of the two streets. The lobby is reached through a semi-circular headed doorway, well recessed and of bold proportions, and from which is the entrance to the "shool," or synagogue, and the staircase to the ladies' gallery. The "shool," the proportions of which are about 34 by 38, has a semi-octagonal end, through which a recess has been placed to contain the Ark and Tablets with the Commandments. The pulpit is placed on the north-east side of the building, close to the wall, the reading-desk being centrally placed. Seating on the ground floor will be provided for seventy-five. Revolving shutters cut off a school-room under the gallery adapted to accommodate seventy children, and when required this space is intended to be utilised as an extension of the synagogue, the accommodation being thus increased by more than fifty seats. In the gallery seats will be provided for seventy ladies. Each seat will form the lid of a box, which will afford a receptacle for books, &c. Two exit lobbies for use in case of fire or panic are also provided, and arrangements have been made for ample ventilation, and the acoustic properties of the building have been carefully considered. The "mikvah," or baptistry, is to be placed in the basement at one end of the building, where it will be accessible from the "shool" and one of the exit lobbies. It is proposed to heat the building by steam coils, and electricity will be adopted for lighting. The contractor is Mr. J. O. Jewsbury; and Mr. A. Wakerley is the architect.

ST. VINCENT'S CONVENT CHURCH, CORK.—In reference to this church, of which we gave some particulars last week (page 76 *ante*) Messrs. Arrowsmith & Co. (London) ask us to mention that the oak and walnut parquet for the floor of the choir was supplied by them.

HALL, STONEHAVEN, N.B.—This hall, which occupies a site adjacent to the Stonehaven Free Church, has been completed, and was handed over to the congregation by the donor, Mr. W. Mowat, on July 21. The building is 64 ft. by 30 ft., the roof being 15 ft. high. By means of roller partitions inserted in the roof, two small class-rooms can be formed in the corners of the hall, which is thus divided into three sections, each of which is accessible from the vestibule by separate doors. From the south-west corner of the hall a door leads to the session-house, an apartment 17 ft. by 18 ft. The wood fittings are all of dark stained oak. The total cost of the building was about 1,000*l*. The architect was Mr. George Coutts, of Aberdeen.

FIRE STATION, VICTORIA EMBANKMENT.—The fire station recently erected in Carmelite-street by the London County Council, was opened on July 21. The building is of red brick with Portland stone dressings, and plinth of blue Staffordshire bricks, the roofs being covered with Broseley tiles. A prominent feature in the building is a look-out tower, which rises to about 116 ft. from the level of the pavement. Amongst other usual accommodation there is a large recreation-room on the ground-floor, and a yard for washing engines. The basement contains a washhouse, and hot closet for drying clothes, coal stores, &c. There is also a sub-basement under a portion of the basement. The entrances to the men's quarters are from external iron galleries, and there are open flats over certain portions of the building which can be used as playgrounds for children and for drying purposes. The estimated cost of the building was 20,650*l*. It was erected by the Works Committee, from the designs and under the direction of the Council's architect, Mr. Thomas Blashill.

BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, HARROGATE.—The Corporation baths at Harrogate, recently erected, were opened by the Duke of Cambridge on July 23. The building is faced with Pateley Bridge wall-stones and Killinghall stone dressings. The public parts of the building (except a few dressing-rooms connected with the Turkish bath) are all on one level, and consist of six separate departments, namely, the central hall or pump-room, the gentlemen's baths, the ladies' baths, the general rooms, and the winter garden. In the basement there are, besides, mess-rooms and conveniences for the attendants and others employed in the building, the steam laundry and linen stores, boilers and heating apparatus, pumps, machinery for bottling the Harrogate waters, coal cellars, stores, &c. The winter garden occupies almost the whole of the south front, facing the gardens. The length is divided into fourteen bays by stone piers, connected at the top by an entablature and open parapet, and surmounted by pedestals. The glass roof is carried by thirteen light, curved steel principals, and is surmounted by a continuous lantern for ventilating purposes. The central hall is also the pump-room, where the various Harrogate waters are to be served for drinking. It is the principal and most handsome apartment of the building, and is of cruciform plan, vaulted in plaster, and the crossing surmounted by a dome and lantern. The four bathing departments are all entered from the central hall. At the north end there is, on the west side, the door to the gentlemen's baths, and on the east that to the ladies'; at the south end, on the east, the entrance to the Turkish bath, and on the west that to the south corridor, along which are ranged the general rooms. Near the Turkish bath are the "inhalation" and "pulverisation" rooms. The first is an octagonal-domed room, with a sulphur-water fountain in the middle, which fills the room with a slight vapour that can be inhaled while sitting about the room reading or writing, one's clothing being merely protected by a peignoir. The other is fitted with delicate instruments on tables. These are used for applying the waters in a finely divided state to the throat, eyes, nose, or ears. The building is heated

throughout by low-pressure steam, and, when necessary, snow can be cleared from the roof by steam douches. The architects were Messrs. Baggallay & Bristowe, of London.

BUSINESS PREMISES, DUNDEE.—Messrs. Wm. Low & Co., of Dundee, are having substantial additions and alterations made to their business premises at that place. A new block of buildings, two stories in height, is to be erected, amongst other work. It will consist of a large warehouse on the ground floor, and on the upper floor general offices, sample rooms, &c. The contractors for the work are:—Masons, Messrs. J. & C. Hay; joiners, Messrs. W. & R. Brownlee; plumbers, Messrs. J. Fyffe & Sons; plasterer, Mr. M. Lawless; slater, Mr. W. Law; and glazier, Messrs. Lindsay & Scott. Mr. J. Murray Robertson is the architect.

CLUB BUILDINGS, BIRKENHEAD.—The memorial-stone of the Conservative club buildings, now in course of erection in Village-road, Birkenhead, was laid on Saturday, July 24. The building is two-storied, and constructed of grey brick with red Ruabon stone dressings. A verandah will run along the west front and open on to a bowling-green. On the ground floor will be a recreation-room, committee-room, kitchens, and lavatories. The recreation and committee-rooms will be divided by swinging-doors, which can be removed so as to make one large hall for meetings, concerts, &c. On the upper floor will be a billiard-room and large reading-room. The architect for the building is Mr. Frank Holme, and the contractors are Messrs. John Thomas & Sons, of Oxton.

SANITARY AND ENGINEERING NEWS.

PROPOSED RAILWAY, HALIFAX AND HUDDERSFIELD.—A new scheme for connecting the Halifax and Huddersfield districts with the Midland Railway Company's main line, north and south, has been formulated by Mr. J. F. E. Barnes, engineer, of Dorchester. The same gentleman two years ago forwarded to the local authorities at Holmfirth and elsewhere particulars of a scheme for making a railway from the south of Sheffield through Newmill, near Holmfirth, to Huddersfield and Halifax, to join the Midland system near Cononley. His new scheme is for a line about fifty miles in length, to be called the West Riding, Lancashire, and North-West Union Railway. It would commence by a junction with the Midland Railway at their Court House Station, Barnsley, and join the curve of the Hellifield and Blackburn line, about two miles south of Hellifield Station. Mr. Barnes points out that on its way it would touch Gawber, Cawthorne, Denby, Mencliffe, Kay Wood, Parkhead, Dearnehead, Deershaw, Hollin House, Butterley, and Newmill. It would not, he says, involve much, if any, tunnelling between Barnsley and Lockwood. Mr. Barnes also points out that instead of making the line to Cononley, which formed part of his first scheme, he proposes to tap the Colne and Barnoldswick districts, with populations of 17,000 and 5,000 respectively, and by making a branch line gain easy access to Whalley and Preston.—*Craven Herald.*

RAILWAY, DEVIL'S DYKE, BRIGHTON.—On Saturday, July 24, a new steep grade railway was inaugurated at the Devil's Dyke, Brighton. It has been constructed on the steepest portion of the Dyke, facing north, and is intended both for business and pleasure purposes. The gradient is variable; starting from the top the rate is one in 1·8, it increases after a distance of 240 ft. to one in 1·5, and then slows off towards the bottom into one in 2·9. The entire length of the line is 840 ft., the actual lift being 395 ft., and the journey is accomplished in about three minutes. The permanent way consists of a double line of rails laid on longitudinal sleepers, which are notched on to the piles driven into the chalk, and are secured with bolts. There are two cars, one ascending while the other descends, and these are connected by two steel wire cables 2 in. in circumference, each cable being strong enough to do all the work. The brakes consist of four sets of steel jaws, which grip the rails when the tension of the cable is withdrawn. The work of hauling is done by an oil-engine situated at the top of the slope. The railway has been constructed by the Pyramidical Syndicate, from whom it has been purchased for the sum of 9,000*l.* by a limited liability company. Mr. C. O. Blaber was the engineer.

STAINED GLASS AND DECORATION.

ST. MARY CRUMPSALL.—The third of a series of two-light windows at this church has just been filled with stained glass by Messrs. Percy Bacon & Bros., London. The subjects are David and Josiah, with scenes from their life typifying the Kings of Israel. The glass is exceedingly elaborate, and is based upon some old glass at St. George's, Hanover-square.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, STAINES.—This church, built by Mr. G. H. F. Prynne, has just received a new stained glass window; the first of a scheme for the whole of the windows. The series will consist of the "Miracles of Our Lord." The present window, which is of two lights, depicts "Christ Stilling the Storm." The artists are Messrs. Percy Bacon & Bros., of London.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—The Académie des Beaux Arts has withheld the "Prix de Rome" in painting this year, none of the works sent in appearing of sufficient merit. A "second prix" was awarded to M. Royer, a pupil of MM. J. P. Laurens & Benjamin-Constant. The subject was "Vulcan Chaining Prometheus to the Rock."——In the First Class of Architecture at the Ecole des Beaux Arts 116 designs for a Hôtel de Ville have been sent in, in which "premières secondes medailles" have been awarded to MM. Deltour, Sergent, Sirot, Gentil, de Rutté and Garet. ——M. Detaille, the well-known painter, has been created "Commandeur" in the Legion of Honour, and M. Georges Clairin "Officier."—— After twenty-three "tours de scrutin," M. Vollon, the painter, has been elected a member of the Académie des Beaux Arts by eighteen votes, as against fifteen for M. Harpignies and two for M. Aimé Morot. M. Vollon, who has made a special mark as a painter of Still Life (his splendid work in this branch of art has frequently been referred to in our articles on the annual Salons), has received medals at the Salons of 1865, 1868, 1869, 1878, and 1889. He was created "Officier" in the Legion of Honour in 1878.——M. Falguière's group of "Le Poete," which was conspicuous in this year's Salon, has been placed in the new "Square de l'Opéra," formed on the site of the old Eden Theatre.——The monument to Gounod is to be shortly installed in the centre of a lawn in the Parc Monceau. The work, of which M. Mercié is the sculptor and M. Formigé the architect, will include a group of female figures representing Mireille, Juliette, and Marguerite, surrounding a column which will be surmounted by a bust of the composer. They are supposed to be singing, and an angel accompanying their voices on a clavecin.——The Municipal Council of Paris has decided on the erection of a statue to Pasteur in the Carrefour Medicis.—— M. Georges Dubois, sculptor, has been commissioned to execute a monument to Chopin, to be erected on a site in Paris to be decided on. It will consist of a stele bearing a bronze bust of the composer (after a portrait of him by Delacroix), with a veiled allegorical statue at the base, holding a lyre and a palm.—— The works for the new railway from Saint Lazare to the Champ de Mars have been commenced, under the direction of M. Rabu, the engineer to the "Ouest" railway company. The line will pass by Auteuil and Passy, and cross the Seine on a viaduct between the Passy footbridge and the Pont de Grenelle. This line will give direct access from the Saint Lazare Station to the terminal station at the Invalides, and will thus really form a part of the metropolitan railway scheme projected by the Municipality of Paris.——M. Dupuy is the architect employed on a new building for a crèche at Auteuil, of which both the architectural type and the interior arrangements are rather remarkable.——Parliament has sanctioned the scheme for bringing additional water supply to Paris from the sources of the Loing and the Lunain.——On August 8 there is to be inaugurated, at Vitry-le-François, a monument in commemoration of the grand review before the late President Carnot in 1891. The monument, designed by M. Dagonnet, the sculptor, consists of a pyramid ornamented with a bas-relief representing the review, a medallion portrait of Carnot, and a figure of a soldier of the French infantry.——A large boys' school is to be erected at Cambrai, at a cost of about 1,615,000 francs.——The Municipal Council of Maubeuge has decided on the demolition of a portion of the fortification wall of the town, constructed under Vauban.—— The death is announced of M. Alexandre Desfeux, architect, of Paris, and of M. D. A. Debelle, painter, the latter of whom died at Grenoble at the age of ninety-two. He was curator of the Museum at Grenoble, and had been a pupil of Gros and Roqueplan. He leaves some remarkable works, principally historical paintings, such as the entry of Napoléon into the Tuileries, the interview between Napoléon III. and the Bey of Tunis, &c.

GERMANY.—The monument commemorating the Battle of Leipsic, which is to be erected near the city of that name, is now to be taken in hand, and Professor Bruno Schmitz has been given the commission. The situation is on the Connewitz high road, and the general style of the monument will show that rugged masonry work which generally characterises Bruno Schmitz's designs.——Rapid progress is being now made with the large prison in course of erection on the Tegel high road, near Berlin. The prison will comprise several large blocks and a number of minor buildings, and will afford much greater accommodation than the large prison at Ploetzensee.——A German Convalescent Home is to be erected at Davos, in Switzerland, for patients suffering from consumption. ——The Circus Renz, which played a prominent part in the amusements of Berlin, is to go into voluntary liquidation, and it is probable that the large building occupied by the circus will be pulled down; it had been practically reconstructed some years back, in fulfilling of modern requirements in regard to the safety of the audience.——According to a German contemporary, experiments are being made on the telegraph line between Emden and London, as to the possibility of using the wires and cables for a telephone service between England and Germany.——In Silesia a number of interesting Roman and other remains have been found during the progress of some railway works, including no less than 800 pieces of pottery; the result of further excavations is to be shown in the local museum.——It is interesting to observe that the fourth premium of the value of 150*l.*, which was given in connexion with the important Town Hall competition at Leipsic, has been awarded to a young student, Herr Wendt, who is attending the classes of the Royal Technical College at Charlottenburg.——We again hear of the proposal for a new Underground Metropolitan Railway for Berlin, and the contractors propose building a trial section of 150 metres length under the River Spree.——A new Catholic church has been completed in the suburb Wilmersdorf, and it is to serve as a memorial to the deceased Parliamentarian, Windhorst.——We regret to record the death of Baurath Richard Bode, one of the leading officials of the Ministry of Public Works at Berlin. He was born in 1842, and after serving as a railway engineer in the Franco-Prussian War, obtained similar employ on the Government line. He was finally attached to the Ministry of Public Works, and his reports on American railways and station buildings were considered specially valuable. ——Herr Karl Hammer, who recently died at the age of fifty-three, was mainly known as the chief director of the Art and Crafts school at Nuremberg. He was particularly associated with the question of decorating interiors with frescoes, and a very large number of buildings, both at Berlin and Karlsruhe, show excellent decorative work from his designs.

ITALY.—We regret to hear that the great Scala theatre at Milan will probably have to be closed, as the Municipality of that city has notified its intention of stopping its annual subsidy. For a season of six months last year's subsidy was 240,000 lire, and this payment has become too heavy for the rates. The building was erected in 1778.

AUSTRIA.—A small locality near Vienna known as Neunkirchen has just decided to have an electric light station, and the example set by this small community is to be followed by several townships and villages in the neighbourhood.——The Prime Minister has just issued a circular to the various local authorities that he expects them to participate in the great "Common Welfare" Exhibition, which is to be opened at Vienna in 1898. He particularly desires that the different classes of model dwellings, both for towns and rural districts, should be well represented in the group devoted to structures of this class.——The great Anatomical Institute at Vienna is to be considerably enlarged, and a new wing has been commenced this month.—— The site of the old State Lunatic Asylum at Vienna is to be used by the Government for some new hospital buildings, and these will be connected both by a subway and a bridge, with the main hospital, which is only divided from the site by a narrow thoroughfare.——The new Hygienic Institute buildings are to be taken in hand at once, and a site has been selected in one of the suburbs.——The various Art Societies at Vienna have decided to celebrate the approaching fiftieth anniversary of the Emperor's reign by arranging a National Art Exhibition, in connexion with which there is to be an International section. The exhibition is to be opened during May and June, 1898, and the buildings of the Musician Society and the Artist Society will be adapted for the purpose.——We have to chronicle the death, at the age of sixty-seven, of Hofrath von Rziha, one of the most prominent professors at the Royal Technical College of Vienna. His specialty was railway construction. He was actively engaged in a large number of railway works, and since 1874 held the office of Consulting Engineer to the Ministry of Commerce, and in 1887 he was Chancellor of the Technical College. He was well known as an art historian, in which capacity he published several books, including a very valuable one on "German Masons and Masons Marks."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SANITARY INSTITUTE.—The preliminary programme of the Sixteenth Congress, to be held in Leeds, from September 14 to 18, has been issued. The President of the Congress is Dr. Robert Farquharson. The Congress will include three General Addresses and Lectures. There will be three sections, meeting for two days each, dealing with (1) Sanitary Science and Preventive Medicine, presided over by Mr. Pridgin Teale. (2) Engineering and Architecture, presided over by Mr. Lewis Angell. (3) Chemistry, Meteorology, and Geology, presided over by Mr. Wm. Whitaker. Six Special Conferences will be held on "River Pollution," presided over by Major Lamorock Flower (the Sanitary Engineer of the Lee Conservancy Board); on "Municipal Representatives," presided over by Councillor B. Wormersley (Chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the Leeds City Council); on "Medical Officers of Health," presided over by Dr. Edward Seaton; on "Municipal and County Engineers," presided over by Mr. Thomas Hewson; on "Sanitary Inspectors," presided over by Mr. Peter Fyfe; and on "Domestic Hygiene" (president not yet appointed). In connexion with the Congress a Health Exhibition of Apparatus and Appliances relating to Health and Domestic use will be held. Excursions to places of

interest in connexion with Sanitation will be arranged for those attending the Congress. The Local Hon. Secretaries are Dr. Spottiswoode Cameron (Medical Officer of Health for the City), Mr. A. E. Pearson, and Mr. W. Spinks.

THE LONDON MANUAL.—This, which is published at 125, Fleet-street, is a useful manual (for 1897-8) giving information as to the County Council of London and its various departments and work, and other information as to the Corporation of the City of London, the School Board for London, Lighting, Rating, Asylums, County and Sessions' Courts, Vestries and District Boards, &c., with various statistics as to "Greater London," &c.

CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE.—At a meeting of the Council of the City and Guilds of London Institute, held on the 26th inst., the Diploma of "Associate of the City and Guilds of London Institute" was conferred on the following matriculated students, who have this year successfully completed a full course of instruction at the City and Guilds Central Technical College:—*Civil and Mechanical Engineering:* H. W. Hanbury (Siemen's Medal), J. E. Cornish, W. P. Unwin, H. D. Drury, J. B. Willis, M. Jacomb-Hood, J. C. Malim, A. W. Lewis, R. S. Solomon, H. J. Williams, T. Rich, C. E. Shackle. *Applied Physics and Electrical Engineering:* E. W. Marchant, B.Sc. (Siemen's Medal and Premium), W. L. Waters, F. S. Spiers, B.Sc., F. Twyman, E. G. Brown, S. S. Grant, C. Lean, H. M. Kirkby, R. M. Sayers, W. E. Barker, W. M. Nelson, S. L. Smith, H. R. Mott, T. A. Kerr. *Applied Chemistry:* F. Silvester, G. Lessels, A. N. Crosskey, F. J. Jessop, H. J. Winch, E. R. Nind, E. W. Devas.

THE INSTITUTION OF JUNIOR ENGINEERS.—On the 17th inst. a large party of the members of this Institution visited the electric light and dust destruction undertaking of the Shoreditch Vestry, on the invitation of Mr. H. E. Kershaw, Chairman of the Electric Lighting Committee. Under his guidance, assisted by the engineer and the electrician, the visitors were shown over the entire works. At present there are installed six sets of Willars engines coupled to E.C.C. generators, space being left for additional machines; but since the recent opening of the station, orders for current have been received to such an extent that the full capacity of the complete plant will be needed to meet the demand, and extension of premises has thus already to be contemplated. The system of dealing with the dust-bin refuse appears most complete in its details. Electricity is the motive power for the elevators, raising the stuff to the top of the cells which are fed by the Boulnois-Brodie charging trucks, also actuated electrically. The most important item of the installation is Mr. Druitt Halpin's feed thermal storage arrangement, the vessel employed being a cylinder 35 ft. long by 8 ft. diameter. Steam is always being raised in the Babcock-Wilcox boilers by heat from the destruction cells; the steam not required at once for the engines will be passed to the thermal storage cylinder, where it can be kept at a pressure of 200 lb. per square inch, a certain quantity of cold water being added so that when required the boilers can be fed from the storage vessel.

TOWN HALL, HAMMERSMITH.—On Thursday, July 22, the Duchess of Fife opened the new Hammersmith Town Hall, a description of which was given in the *Builder*, May 16, 1896. The hall, erected at a cost of 25,000*l.*, provides accommodation for the Vestry officials, as well as a council chamber, committee rooms, and a public hall, seating between 600 and 700 persons. The builders were Messrs. Wimpey & Co., of Hammersmith. The heating and ventilating arrangements were by Messrs. Kite & Co., Euston-road; the electric light fittings, Messrs. Verity, King-street, Covent Garden; the iron construction, Messrs. Lindsay, Neal, & Co., Paddington; and the construction work of the roof and galleries, Mr. A. Dawnay, Nine Elms. The lifts and iron doors were supplied by Messrs. Clarke, Bunnett, & Co., and the marble by Messrs. Patterson, of Manchester. The work was superintended on behalf of the Vestry by Mr. Alfred England. Mr. J. H. Richardson, of Finsbury-pavement, E.C., was the architect.

LEGAL.

THE CONVERSION OF PRIVIES INTO WATER-CLOSETS.

CASE IN THE DIVISIONAL COURT.

THE case of Wood *v.* the Mayor of Widnes, came before a Divisional Court of Queen's Bench, composed of Justices Lawrance and Ridley, on the 24th inst., on a case stated by two Justices of the county of Lancaster. At a petty sessions held at Widnes, a complaint was preferred against the appellant, the owner of certain houses Nos. 52 to 68, Terrace-road, Widnes, by the respondents under Section 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875, claiming payment of certain private improvement expenses in respect of slop water-closets fixed at the appellant's houses.

The facts were as follows:—On February 12, 1895, the respondents, the Urban Sanitary Authority for the borough of Widnes, confirmed the following resolution of the Health Committee:—"Waste-water Closet System. Resolved—That in all future cases of nuisances requiring the reconstruction of privies and ashpits, the local authority of this borough do, as far as practicable, order that such privies and ashpits be converted into the waste-water closet system, or into such other water-closet system as the local authority may from time to time approve, and that the Highway Committee be requested to take such steps for the adoption of the first-named system generally throughout the borough." On March 22, 1895, the respondents' Inspector of Nuisances served upon the appellant a notice requiring the appellant to abate a nuisance at his premises, 52 to 68, Terrace-road, by converting the privies into water-closets. On April 3 the Inspector reported that certain houses in the borough, including the appellants', were without a sufficient water-closet, earth-closet, or privy, and on April 9 the respondents confirmed a resolution of the Health Committee, that notice be served upon the appellant and other owners of the houses, requiring them to provide sufficient privy and ashpit upon the waste-water closet system approved by the Corporation. On April 23, notice was served upon the appellant in accordance with the terms of this resolution, and the notice not having been complied with, the respondents did the necessary work and then took proceedings to recover the amount, and the Justices decided that the respondents should recover the sum claimed. The question of law for the opinion of the Court was whether the resolution of February 12 was valid, or, if not, whether it invalidated the subsequent proceedings.

Their Lordships, at the conclusion of the arguments of counsel, decided that the resolution of February 12, and the subsequent proceedings were invalid, and allowed the appeal. Mr. Justice Ridley observed that it was most desirable that uniformity should prevail in those matters; still, in this case, the intention of the Act of Parliament had not been observed.

The appeal was accordingly allowed.

Mr. C. A. Russell, Q.C., and Mr. F. W. R. Bycroft appeared for the appellant; and Mr. McCall, Q.C., and Mr. Bonsey for the respondents.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

THE BUILDING TRADE IN STAFFORDSHIRE.—The building trade of the district is very good, and there is a demand for bricklayers, as the amount of property that is being built in the district is enormous, all the towns vying with each other in this direction. Joiners report trade as very good, and overtime is worked in most shops. Painters and plumbers are busy, and there is a scarcity of men. Plasterers are working overtime. At Leek the building trade keeps very good in every shop, and there are none out of work in the town. At Stafford and Crewe there is no class of building operatives out of employment. At Cheadle there is greater activity than for years past, and overtime is generally worked by all in the trade.—*Staffordshire Sentinel.*

MEETINGS.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3.

Archæological Institute.—Opening of annual meeting, at Dorchester.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4.

Builders' Foremen and Clerks of Works Institution.—Ordinary meeting. 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7.

Northern Architectural Association.—Visit to Trinity Presbyterian Church, Newcastle.

SOME RECENT SALES OF PROPERTY:

ESTATE EXCHANGE REPORT.

July 5.—By WINTERTON & SONS (at Tamworth).

Wharton, Warwick.—A freehold farm, area 98 a. 1 r. 8 p., r. 105*l.*	£2,400

July 6.—By WINTERTON & SONS (at Wolvey).

Wolvey (Warwick).—"Temple Farm," 78 a. 2 r. 28 p., f., r. 120*l.*	2,375
"Wolvey Cottage Farm," 132 a. 1 r. 21 p., f.	2,910
Four enclosures, 36 a. 3 r. 29 p., f.	1,465

By PYKE, HORNE, & POWLESLAND (at Hatherleigh).

Hatherleigh, Devon.—Rectorial tithes, commuted at 335*l.* 15s. 6d.	4,075
"Coombes Farm," 81 a. 3 r., f.	1,650
"Strawberry Marsh," 2a. 0r. 18 p., f.	150
"Reed House" and 14½ acres, f.	1,310
"Wadland House" and seven cottages, f.	622
Three enclosures, 6 a. 0 r. 23 p., f.	235

July 7.—By G. WIGLEY (at Buckingham).

Twyford, Bucks.—A freehold farm, area 90 a. 1 r. 24 p.	2,850
Enclosures of land, 26 a. 2 r. 20 p., f.	1,210
House, shop, twelve cottages and two building strips, f.	593

By W. KIVELL (at Holsworthy).

Ashwater, Devon.—The Arscott Estate, 264 a. 0 r. 11 p., f.	1,050

July 8.—By WYATT & SON (at Bognor).

Oving, Sussex.—Colworth, an enclosure, 7 a. 3 r. 17 p., f.	350
South Bersted, Sussex.—Various enclosures, 16 a. 0 r. 5 p., c.	640

By ROGERS, CHAPMAN, & THOMAS.

Belgravia.—5, Gillingham-mews, f.	1,100

By WESTON & SONS.

Brixton.—26, Barrington-rd., u.t. 34½ yrs., g.r. 2*l.* 4s., r. 36*l.*	290
7 & 9, Holland-rd., u.t. 17 yrs., g.r. 12*l.* 16s., r. 80*l.*	305
Islington.—17, Arlington-st., u.t. 30 yrs., g.r. 4*l.* 4s., r. 32*l.*	£315
King's Cross.—32, North-st., f., r. 30*l.*	500

By CHESTERTON & SONS.

Kensington.—16, Kensington-sq., f.	4,920

By TURTLE & APPLETON.

Victoria-pk.—Wansbeck-rd., "The Lucky Horseshoe," b.-h., f., r. 40*l.*	1,000
Rothbury-rd., five plots of land, f.	378

By STIMSON & SONS.

Streatham.—Ambleside-av., "Megville," f., e.r. 75*l.*	1,100

By C. C. & T. MOORE.

Mile End.—Ely-ter., f., g.r. 50*l.*, reversion in 86½ yrs.	1,870
Shadwell.—216 & 217, High-st., area 4,300 ft., c.	450
Spitalfields.—27, 29, 31, & 33, Pelham-st., and 1, 3, & 5, Spital-st., u.t. 21½ yrs., g.r. 60*l.*	1,075
Poplar.—96 & 98, Brunswick-st., f., r. 92*l.* 12s.	745
13 to 18, and 26 to 31, Cottage-st., f.	1,170
Cottage-st., three plots of land, area 48,802 ft., f.	2,305
1 to 10 Burford-ct., u.t. 15½ yrs., g.r. 60*l.* 8s.	125

By FAREBROTHER, ELLIS, CLARK & CO.

Paddington.—1, 3, & 5, Waverley-rd., u.t. 51 yrs., g.r. 6*l.* 6s. 2d., r. 126*l.*	1,100
Herne Hill.—1, 3, 5, 7, and 9, Jessop-rd., u.t. 69 yrs., g.r. 25*l.*, r. 163*l.* 16s.	1,000

By H. J. BLISS & SONS.

Walthamstow.—47 to 65 (odd), Boston-rd., f.	1,645
Hackney-rd., 17, Cooper's-gardens, f.	170
Stratford.—21 to 51 (odd), Hotham-st., u.t. 72 yrs., g.r. 56*l.*	2,080
Islington.—28, Canonbury-grove, u.t. 20 yrs., g.r. 5*l.*, r. 28*l.*	180
Old Ford.—64 and 66, Milton-rd., f.	600

By NEWBON, EDWARDS, & SHEPHARD.

Islington.—193 and 195, Southgate-rd., u.t. 34 yrs., g.r. 10*l.*, r. 80*l.*	725
15, 17, 19 and 21, Ockenden-rd., u.t. 44 yrs., g.r. 20*l.*, r. 152*l.*	1,420
Twickenham.—Belmont-rd., f.g.r.'s 25*l.* 10s., reversion in 58 yrs.	710
Paddington.—Cirencester-st., f.g.r. 8*l.*, reversion in 52 yrs	230

By WORSFOLD & HAYWARD (at Dover).

Dover, Kent.—Snargate-st., "Snargate House," f.	1,500
3, Randolph-rd., f.	170
12, Durham-pl., f.	195

By BAXTER, PAYNE, & LEPTER (at Bromley).

Bromley, Kent.—Sandford-rd., "Grasmere," f., r. 70*l.*	880
51, Beckenham-lane, f., r. 55*l.*	880
28, 29 and 30, Freelands-rd., f., r 108*l.*	1,245

By LAWRENCE & SON (at Gt. Marlow).

Great Marlow, Bucks.—"Thames Lawn," f.	2,100

July 9.—By DOLMAN & PEARCE.

Stoke Newington.—49 and 51, Bethune-rd., u.t. 78 yrs., g.r 16*l.*, r. 100*l.*	895

By J. W. KEMSLEY.

East Ham.—Vicarage-lane, &c., a freehold building estate, area about 17 acres, f.	9,850

By G. A. WILKINSON & SON.

Shepherd's Bush.—Askew-rd., "The Travellers' Rest" p.-h., f., r. 100*l.*	22,500
Houndsditch.—Nos. 47 and 48; also 10 and 11, Goring-st., Corporation lease, g.r. 14*l.* 0s. 6d., r. 220*l.*	5,200
82, Goring-st., Corporation lease, g.r. 8*l.* 2s., r. 100*l.*	1,860
Minories.—2, American-sq., perpetual renewable lease, g.r. 1*l.* 5s., r. 70*l.*	1,420
Norwood.—163, Knight's Hill-rd., u.t. 49 yrs., g.r. 30*l.*	175

By PRALL & PRALL.

Wandsworth.—84, Eccles-rd., u.t. 83 yrs., g.r. 6*l.* 10s., r. 39*l.*	290
70 to 76 (even), Basnett-rd., u.t. 72 yrs., g.r. 21*l.*	825

By ROBERT REID.

St. James's.—21 and 22, Mason's-yd., r. 200*l.*	3,810

By DYER, SON, & HILTON.

Lee.—5, Manor Pk., u.t. 62½ yrs., g.r. 10*l.* 10s., r. 50*l.*	460

By FLICK & SON.

Marylebone.—33 and 34, Wyndham-st., f., r. 92*l.*	900
15, Homer-row, f., r. 34*l.*	590
26, Molyneux-st., f., r. 45*l.*	850
43, Queen-st., f.	840
Horace-st., f.g.r. 30*l.*, reversion in 5 yrs.	750
Horace-st., f.g.r. 8*l.*, reversion in 32 yrs.	150
35 and 37, Horace-st., f.	240
Newnham-st., f.g.r. 3*l.*, reversion in 5 yrs.	1,350

By WHITFIELD & SON (at Oswestry).

Melverley, Salop.—Enclosures of land, 7 a. 3 r. 12 p., f.	355
Owestry, Salop.—"Cefn Berallt Farm," 28 a. 1 r. 1 p., f.	850

By G. DURRANT & SONS (at Beccles).

Ilketshall, Suffolk.—A freehold farm, area 93 a. 2 r. 24 p.	820
Shipmeadow, Suffolk.—"The Dairy Farm," 50 a. 0 r. 20 p., f. and c.	290
Norton Subcourse, Norfolk.—Freehold grazing marshes, 19 a. 1 r. 15 p.	390

By T. W. GAZE (at Diss).

Hepworth, Suffolk.—A freehold farm, area 49 a. 0 r. 25 p.	500

July 10.—By J. J. CUNNAH (at Chester).

Farndon, Cheshire.—Enclosures of land, 86 a. 1 r. 10 p., f.	3,210
Churton-by-Farndon, &c., Cheshire.—Enclosures of land, 2 a. 1 r. 30 p., f.	210

By F. PITTIS & SON (at Newport).

Niton, Isle of Wight.—"Kingates Estate," 49 a. 1 r. 2 p., f.	2,350
Four enclosures and "Kingates Cottages," 7 a. 1 r. 3 p., f.	1,220
Newport, Isle of Wight.—9 and 10, Lugley-st., f., r. 34*l.*	350

By SEWELL & BARNES (at Norwich).

Great Dunham, Norfolk.—"The Rookery Farm," 266 a. 1 r. 39 p., f.	4,150

By E. J. GILDERS (at Clacton-on-Sea).

Weeley, Essex.—An enclosure of land, 4a. 0r. 13 p., f.	100
Great Holland, Essex.—Two residences and land, f., r. 16*l.* 10s.	270
St. Osyth, Essex.—Freehold residential and business premises	300
Clacton-on-Sea, Essex.—Old-rd., eight building plots, f.	535

July 12.—By Messrs. SPELMAN (at Norwich).
Norwich, Norfolk.—Sprowston, three plots of land, f. £120
"The Star Cottage" and another cottage, f. .. 650
By JOHN BOTT.
Norwood.—9, High-st., f., r. 36*l.* 450
By G. GOULDSMITH, SON, & Co.
Marylebone.—29, 30, and 30a, Orchard-st., u.t. 29½ yrs., g.r. 25*l.* 4s., r. 425*l.* 4,270
Bayswater.—67 and 69, Richmond-rd., u.t. 58¼ yrs., g.r. 20*l.*, r. 120*l.* 845
By ALFRED RICHARDS.
Brompton.—161, 163, and 165, Lillie-rd., u.t. 77¼ yrs., g.r. 24*l.*, r. 88*l.* 840
By RUMBALL & EDWARDS.
Weston, Herts.—"Hall's Green Farm," 410 a. 1 r. 16 p., f. 9,600
By Messrs. COBB.
Mucking, Essex.—"Butts or Old Jenkin's Farm," 87a. 0r. 15 p., f. and c. 4,200
East Tilbury, &c., Essex.—Enclosures of land, 46 a. 1 r. 18 p., f. 1,325
Rainham, Kent.—Enclosures of land, 53 a. 3 r. 12 p., f. 810
Gillingham, Kent.—Two enclosures, 5 a. 3 r. 18 p., f. 100
By EGERTON, BREACH, & GALSWORTHY.
Buxted, Sussex.—"The Wilderness Farm," 209 a. 0r. 29 p., f. 2,700
"Passel's Cottage" and 11 a. 3 r. 13 p., f. 470
Margaret Roding, &c., Essex.—"The Garnish Hall Estate," 731 a. 3 r. 20 p., f. 5,650
Dagenham, &c., Essex.—"Becontree Heath" and "Eastbrook End Farms," 121 a. 3 r. 26 p., f... 5,000
By BUCKLAND & SONS.
Wallington, Surrey.—6, Belmont-rd., and a plot of ground, u.t. 256 yrs., g.r. 10*l.*, r. 47*l.* 595
Clifton-rd., "The Clifton Dairy" and a plot of land, u.t. 256 yrs., g.r. nil, r. 40*l.* 460
Belmont-rd., f.g.r. 12*l.*, reversion in 71½ yrs. 300
Clifton-rd., f.g.r. 28*l.*, reversion in 70½ yrs. 680
July 13.—By DANN & LUCAS (at Dartford).
Wilmington, Kent.—"Sutton Grove" and 3 a. 2 r. 32 p., f., r. 66*l.* 9s. 810
By FAREBROTHER, ELLIS, & Co. (at Ipswich).
Bentley, Suffolk.—"Hubbard's Hall Farm," 111 a. 0 r. 28 p., f. 1,050
"The Bentley Corn Mill" and 6 a. 1 r. 26 p., f. 520
Various enclosures, 106 a. 2 r. 13 p., f. 1,680
Tithe rent charges of 160*l.* 18. 9d. 2,095
By OSBORN & MERCER (at Doncaster).
Belton, Lincs.—Three cottages and 0 a. 2 r. 24 p., f. 328
Enclosures of land, 9 a. 2 r. 33 p., f. 479
"Clouds Lane Farm" 44 a. 0 r. 3 p., f. 980
Enclosures of Land, 23 a. 2 r. 27 p., f. 535
Haxey, &c., Lincs.—"High Burnham Farm," 280 a. 3 r. 12 p., f. 3,300
Three enclosures, 11 a. 2 r. 16 p., f. 260
By TUCKETT & SON (at Alton).
Alton, Hants.—Borovere-rd., three enclosures, 7 a. 2 r. 24 p., f. 675
Butts Bridge, a freehold holding, 30 a. 2 r. 33 p. f. 1,450
By F. M. HILBERY.
Hackney.—24 to 34 (even). Dunn-st., u.t. 15¾ yrs., g.r. 16*l.* 10s. 340
By H. J. BROMLEY.
Hammersmith.—Wingate-rd., i.g.r. 56*l.*, u.t. 46 yrs, g.r. 8*l.* 10s. 900
1, Wingate-rd, u.t. 46 yrs., g.r. 6*l.*, r 38*l.* 440
Peckham.—59, Cator-st., u.t. 65 yrs., g.r. 4*l.* 4s. .. 165
By JONES, SON, & DAV.
Tottenham.—2 to 5, Hartington-ter., u.t. 65 yrs., g.r. 19*l.* 10s. 200
By DEBENHAM, TEWSON, & Co.
Stoke Newington.—97, Farleigh-rd., u.t. 67 yrs., g.r. 9*l.*, r. 50*l.* 430
By CHANCELLOR & SONS.
Teddington.—Broad-st., "Holmfield" and "The Laurels," f., r. 60*l.* 970
By J. A. LUMLEY & Co.
Broadstairs, Kent.—"Callis Court," and ⅔ of an acre, f. 1,875
By FLEURET, SONS, & ADAMS (at Masons' Hall Tavern).
Woolwich.—Cross-st., "The Bull Tavern," u.t. 34 yrs r. 100*l.*, with goodwill; also 1 g.r. 10*l.*, u.t. 29 yrs. 25,200
Kensington.—Earl's Court-rd., "The Prince of Teck" p.-h., a freehold rental, reversion in 32 yrs. 10,300
By DORE, FIELDEN, & MASKELYNE (at Faringdon)
Fernham, Berks.—"The Home Farm," 105 a. 1 r. 24 p., f. 4,800
"Long Lane Farm," 69 a. 1 r. 39 p., f... 1,350
Two enclosures of land, 17 a. 2 r. 9 p., f. 455
Two houses, fifteen cottages, and 5 a. 1 r. 0 p., f. 973
By W. BUSH & SONS (at Sheffield).
Kirk Burton, Yorks.—A freehold farm, area 26 a. 0 r. 16 p. 410
Four houses and 30 a. 1 r. 12 p., f. 830
Seven enclosures, 32 a. 0 r. 5 p., f. 500
By H. J. CHEFFINS (at Saffron Walden).
Ashdon, Essex.—"Ashdon Farm," area 77 a. 2 r. 37 p., f. and c. 555
July 13 and 14.—By STAFFORD & ROGERS (at Eye).
Eye, Suffolk.—"The Queen's Head" p.-h. and "Duke of Wellington Arms" b.-h., f. 2,300
Hoxne, Suffolk.—"The Red Lion" p.-h., f. 2,150
Stuston, Suffolk.—"The Swan Inn," f. 1,250
Billingford, Norfolk.—"The Three Horse Shoes" p.-h., f. 950
Dickleburgh, Norfolk.—"The King's Head" p.-h. f. 2,000
Thorndon, Suffolk.—"The Black Horse" p.-h., f. 2,350
Needham, Norfolk.—"The Fishmonger's Arms" p.-h., f. 900
Redgrave, Suffolk.—"The Fox and Hounds" p.-h., f. 1,000
Laxfield, Suffolk.—"The General Wolfe" p.-h., f. 3,000
Eye, Suffolk.—Enclosures of land, 21 a. 0 r. 1 p., f. 610
"Stanley House" and 1 r. 30 p., f., r. 25*l.* 520
Fourteen cottages and Blacksmith's shop, f. 957
"The Bowling Green" and plot of land, 2 r. 16 p., f. 225
"Hill House" and house and shop, f., r. 83*l.* .. 1,525
"Oak Lawn" and 59 a. 1 r. 7 p., f. 2,000
"The Pit Barn" and 68 a. 3 r. 15 p., f. £450
"Oak Lawn Farm" and two cottages, 110 a. 2 r. 11 p. 2,140
"Burnt House Farm," 205 a. 2 r. 18 p., f. 2,500
Enclosures of land, 41 a. 1 r. 22 p., f. 280
Eye, Suffolk.—Six cottages and 30 a. 1 r. 17 p., f. 1,040
"Waterloo cottage" and 14 a. 3 r. 22 p., f. 100
Yaxley, Suffolk.—Enclosures of land, 25 a. 1 r. 18 p., f. 315
Brome, Suffolk.—House, homestead, and 7 a. 1 r. 16 p., f. 290
House and shop, 12 cottages, and 10 a. 0r. 36 p., f. 875
Thorpe Parva, Norfolk.—Cottage and 0 a. 0 r. 35 p., f. 105
Oakley, Suffolk.—"Poplar Farm," 12 a. 2 r. 7 p., f. 500
Four cottages and enclosures, 48 a. 3 r. 23 p., f. 1,075
Two houses and blacksmith's shop, f. 110
Hoxne, Suffolk.—"Waveney House" and mill, 12 a. 0 r. 17 p., f. 500
Three cottages and 5 a. 3 r. 30 p., f. 370
Low-street, &c., four houses, eighteen cottages, five shops, and stable premises, f. 1,465
Four houses, two cottages, and enclosures, 58 a. 1 r. 10 p., f. 1,380
"Shreeves Farm," 32 a. 0 r. 20 p., f. 500
Denham, Suffolk.—"Clubbe's Farm," 58 a. 1 r. 32 p., f. 800
Plantation, three cottages, and 3 a. 1 r. 4 p., f... 230
"The Mill Farm," 11 a. 2 r. 32 p., f. 195
"Standwell House Farm," 132 a. 2 r. 6 p., f. .. 1,300
Eight cottages and 6 a. 3 r. 26 p., f. 388
"Bush Farm," 9 a. 1 r. 12 p., f. 325
Horham, Suffolk.—"The Hall Farm," 148 a. 2 r. 38 p., f. 1,225
Laxfield, Suffolk.—"Boats Hill Farm," 206 a. 0 r. 11 p., f. 1,175
Homestead and four cottages, 24 a. 3 r. 24 p., f. 400
July 14.—By CHARLES & TUBBS.
City of London.—Charterhouse-sq., f.g.r. 185*l.*, reversion in 80 yrs. 5,550
By ROBINSON & SONS.
Mortlake.—Worple-st., "Lansdowne Villa" and laundry, f., r. 40*l.* 450
By WALTER HALL.
Stoke Newington.—Bouverie-rd., f.g r. 62*l.* 2s., reversion in 91 yrs. 1,730
Camberwell.—25, Waterloo-st., u.t. 75 yrs., g.r. 6*l.* 6s., r. 30*l.* 280
Chiswick.—46, Homefield-rd., u.t. 92¼ yrs., g.r. 7*l.* e.r. 48*l.* 495
By WALTON & LEE.
Chelsea.—431, 433, 435, 437, and 437a, King's-rd., f., r. 315*l.* 4,830
By T. B. WESTACOTT.
St. Pancras.—6, Charles-st., u.t. 31½ yrs., g.r. 12*l.*, e.r. 36*l.* 300
Haverstock Hill.—74, Adelaide-rd., u.t. 48 yrs., g.r. 5*l.*, r. 80*l.* 760
By DOUGLAS YOUNG & Co.
Marylebone.—3, Buckingham-st., u.t. 32½ yrs., g.r. 26*l.*, r. 80*l.* 610
27, Gosfield-st., u.t. 35¼ yrs., g.r. 20*l.*, r. 65*l.* .. 460
By BEARD & SON.
Paddington.—14, Alfred-rd., u.t. 50 yrs., g.r. 5*l.*, r. 32*l.* 310
27, Waverley-rd., u.t. 50 yrs., g.r. 5*l.*, r. 35*l.* 300
Kensington.—Gloucester Walk, i.g.r. 82*l.*, u.t. 46 yrs., g.r. 10s. 1,780
Gloucester Walk.—i.g.r. 14*l.* 10s., u.t. 46 yrs, g.r. 5s. 325
Bayswater.—4, Monmouth-rd., u.t. 23 yrs., g.r. 7*l.* 15s. 295
Paddington.—34, Blomfield-st., u.t. 45 yrs., g.r. 8*l.* 8s., r. 50*l.* 405
22 and 52a, Woodchester-st., u.t. 55 yrs., g.r. 9*l.*, r 69*l.* 550
23, Woodchester-st., u.t. 60 yrs., g.r. 7*l.*, r. 33*l.* 235
11, Mozart-st., u.t. 74 yrs., g.r. 4*l.* 195
By ORGILL, MARKS, & ORGILL.
Great Marlow, Bucks.—Spittal-sq., "The Cross Keys," p.-h., f. 1,150
Oxford-rd., "The Crown and Anchor," b.-h., f.. 1,360
Spittal-st., "The Wheelwright's Arms" b.-h., f. 960
West-st., "The Hand and Flowers" b.-h., f. 1,070
Chapel-st., "The Bricklayer's Arms" b -h., f... 1,000
High-st., "The Chequer's Hotel," f., r. 70*l.* 1,900
By A. DOWELL (at Edinburgh).
Cameron, Fifeshire.—The estate of Winthank, 527 a. 6,000
By BELCHER, ADKIN, & BELCHER (at Wantage).
Childrey, Berks.—House and shop and five cottages, f., r. 38*l.* 18. 355
"The Old Manor House" and 4 a. 1 r. 35 p., f. 2,500
A freehold orchard, 3 a. 2 r. 27 p., f. 410
Two enclosures, 15 a. 3 r. 35 p., f. 530
Watercress beds, 3 a. 3 r. 24 p., f. 1,850
Two cottages and cattle yard, f. 110
Enclosures of land, 36 a., f. 1,000
"West Street Orchard" and cottage, 1 a., f.... 151
"Petwick Farm," 98 a. 2 r. 17 p., f. 3,700
"Sincombe Farm," 101 a. 2 r. 29 p., f. 1,250
By Messrs. COBB (at Faversham).
Hornhill, Kent.—"Bessborough," and 26 a. 0 r. 26 p., f. 2,700
Enclosures of land, 34 a. 2 r. 12 p., f. 715
"Lavender Farm," 39 a. 1 r. 35 p., f. 2,300
By LLOYD & THOMAS (at Pontrhydfendigaid).
Pontrhydfendigaid, Cardigan.—Various enclosures, 101 a. 1 r. 26 p., f. 2,870
"The Black Lion" public-house, f. 600
Twenty houses, two shops, smithy, and three sites, f. 760
1, 2, 6 to 13, Terrace-rd., f. 156
Caron Upper, &c., Cardigan.—Six farms, area 868 a. 3 r. 7 p., f. 5,975
By H. DUKE & SON (at Bridport).
Bedminster, Dorset.—"Coombe Down Farm," 289 a. 3 r. 33 p., f. and c. 5,475
"Yondover Farm," 261 a. 3 r. 1 p., c. 6,550
"Horn Park Farm," 353 a. 3 r. 16 p., f. and c... 6,650
Allotment grounds, 3 a. 0 r. 7 p., c. 280
Broadwindsor, Dorset.—"Wantsley Farm," 159 a. 3 r. 19 p., f. 3,600
July 15.—By HENRY HENDRIKS (at Birmingham).
Balsall Heath, Worcester.—60 and 62, Willow-rd., u.t. 94 yrs., g.r. 6*l.* 18s. 6d., r. 52*l.* 575
Handsworth, Staffs.—"The Grange," area 3,635 yds., f. 1,425
Laurel-rd., two building plots, f. 230
Antrobus-rd., six building plots, f. £664
By J. M. WELCH (at Bishop's Stortford)
Takeley, Essex.—"Jack's Green Farm," 69 a. 1 r. 31 p., f. and c. 800
Two fields and two cottages, 15 a. 3 r. 30 p., f... 335
High Roothing, Essex.—"Gower's Farm," 103 a. 3 r. 10 p., f. and c. 900
"Pennyfeather's Farm," 68 a. 2 r. 7 p., f. and c. 600
"Tarvatt's Farm," 21 a. 2 r. 2 p., f. 275
A farm homestead and 3 a. 1 r. 18 p., f. and c... 130
House, shop, and two cottages, f. and c. 195
Great Canfield, Essex.—"Hobb's Farm," f. 600
By GRAHAM, HITCHCOX, & Co. (at Newport).
Aberystruth, Monmouth.—16 to 19, 22 and 23, Garn Cross, u.t. 33 yrs., g.r. 18*l.* 17s. 6d. 374
July 15.—By C. T. ADAMS & Co.
St. Albans, Herts.—"The Midland Station Hotel," f., r. 150*l.* 10,000
By FAREBROTHER, ELLIS, & Co.
Wandsworth.—The Grove, &c., a freehold building estate, area 11 a. 3 r. 10 p. 25,000
Strand.—No. 210; and 49, Essex-st., area 1,200 ft., f., r. 475*l.* 11,200
By FORTESQUE & BRANSON.
Fulham.—4, Burntfoot-av., u.t. 93¼ yrs., g.r. 5*l.* 10s., r. 36*l.* 310
By A. & G. GUIVER.
Enfield.—Chase Side, "Manor House," and 4 a. 0 r. 9 p., f. 2,000
By HARDS & BRADLY.
Stevenage, Herts.—Walkern-rd., "The Royal Oak" p.-h., and 0 a. 3 r. 38 p., f. 1,300
Deptford.—4, 6, and 8, The Stowage, f., r. 61*l.* 12s. 620
213, High-st., f., r. 40*l.* 710
59 to 69 (odd), Hyde-st., u.t. 19 yrs., g r. 10*l.* 7s. 450
Bromley, Kent.—Upper Gravel-rd., "Flint Cottage," f., r. 13*l.* 300
Keston, Kent.—London-rd., f.g.r. 10*l.*, reversion in 67 yrs. 305
By J. & R. KEMP & Co.
Regent's Pk.—77 and 79, Stanhope-st., u.t. 23¾ yrs., g.r. 32*l.* 625
By NEWBON, EDWARDS, & SHEPHARD.
Edmonton.—Lower Fore-st., "Gambia House," c. 1,020
Pimlico.—1 to 4, West-st., u.t. 26 yrs., g.r. 20*l.*, r. 95*l.* 590
Deptford.—184, High-st., u.t. 41 yrs., g.r. 15*l.*, r. 55*l.* 480
Pimlico.—26, Tachbrook-st., u.t. 51½ yrs., g.r. 10*l.* 500
Chelsea.—46, College-st., u.t. 11¾ yrs., g.r. 2*l.* 200
Croydon.—38 and 40, Brigstock-rd., f., e.r. 123*l.* ... 1,610
Westbourne Pk.—107, Tavistock-cres., u.t. 66 yrs., g.r. 8*l.*, e.r. 42*l.* 305
Camden Town.—76, St. Augustine's-rd., u.t. 63¾ yrs., g.r. 10*l.*, e.r. 60*l.* 500
By STIMSON & SONS.
Camberwell.—8, Linnel-rd., u.t. 69¼ yrs., g.r. 6*l.* .. 250
Forest Hill.—4 to 8, Perry-ter., u.t. 83 yrs., g.r. 20*l.* 455
Anerley.—1 and 3, Ridsdale-rd., u.t. 73 yrs., g.r. 14*l.*, r. 65*l.* 415
Beckenham.—23 to 61 (odd), Eden-rd., u.t. 77 yrs., g.r. 40*l.* 1,600
Thornton Heath.—146 to 152 and 180 to 188 (even), Livingstone-rd., u.t. 80 yrs., g.r. 56*l.* 1,100
Croydon.—1 to 21, Palmerston-rd., u.t. 83 yrs., g.r. 63*l.* 1,270
Welling, Kent.—"The Green Man," b -h., also seven cottages and a plot of land adjoining, u.t. 60¾ yrs., g.r. 40*l.* 570
Leytonstone.—4, Wellesley-rd., f., r. 21*l.* 300
Woodford.—Maybank-rd, "Rose Cottage," f, r. 14*l.* 6s. 135
Bermondsey.—34, 36, and 38, Upper Grange-rd, u.t. 14¾ yrs., g.r. 13*l.* 10s., r. 90*l.* 455
Herne Hill.—200, 202, and 204, Railton-rd., f. 1,710
131, Dulwich-rd., u.t. 49 yrs., g.r. 10*l.*, r. 60*l.* .. 550
Peckham.—99, Peckham-rd., f., e.r. 65*l.* 960
Chalk Farm.—46, Ferdinand-st., u.t. 43 yrs., g.r. 3*l.* 10s. 180
July 16.—By CLIMPSON & JOHNSON.
Balham.—18, 20, 22, and 26, Ramsden-rd., u.t. 82 yrs., g.r. 42*l.*, r. 150*l.* 1,280
By PERCIVAL HODSON.
High Barnet, Herts.—Puller-rd., "Meadowside," and 1¾ a., f. 1,300
Holloway.—24, Poole's-pk., u.t. 68 yrs., g.r. 6*l.*, r. 30*l.* 245
By NORTON, TRIST, & GILBERT.
Burcot, Oxon.—A freehold farm, area 140 a. 0r. 24 p. 4,100
Dorchester, Oxon.—"Queensford Mill Farm," 332 a. 0 r. 9 p., f. 7,100
Long Whittenham, Berks.—A freehold farm, area 146 a. 2 r. 29 p. 3,050
By H. N. NEWTON & Co.
Ealing.—Northfield-lane, "Niagara House," and 4 a., f. 2,800
By P. W. TALBOT & Co.
Kentish Town.—15, Queen's-cres., u.t. 63 yrs., g.r. 10*l.*, r. 45*l.* 455
21, Maitland Pk.-rd., u.t. 55 yrs., g.r., &c., 6*l.* 5s., r. 42*l.* 390
123, Prince of Wales-rd., u.t. 14¼ yrs., g.r. 5*l.*, r. 40*l.* 145
126 and 128, Malden-rd., u.t. 49 yrs, g.r. 12*l.*, r. 80*l.* 800
5 and 7, Wellesley-rd., u.t. 49 yrs., g.r. 12*l.* 575
Marylebone.—27, Margaret-st., u.t. 6 yrs., g.r. 80*l.*, r. 170*l.* 745
Chiddingstone, Kent.—"Little Sidcup Farm," 8 a., f. 810
By WEATHERHALL & GREEN.
Piccadilly.—Nos. 58, 59, and 60; also 45 and 46, Old Bond-st., area 3,210 ft., f., r. 2,410*l.* 115,000
Belgravia.—57, 59, and 61, Eaton-ter., u.t. 24 yrs., g.r. 22*l.*, r. 215*l.* 2,350
Blackfriars.—7, Boundary-row, f., r. 20*l.* 325
Hyde Pk.—29 and 31, Connaught-st., u.t. 26 yrs., g.r. 15*l.* 4s., r. 185*l.* 2,295
By THURGOOD & MARTIN.
Lincoln's Inn Fields.—72 and 73, Great Queen-st., area 2,835 ft., f., r. 500*l.* 9,500
Moorgate-st., 12, Great Swan-alley, f., r. 60*l.* 2,750
Southwark.—88, Borough High-st., u.t. 73 yrs., g.r. 85*l.*, r. 300*l.* 3,400
Notting Hill.—Bramley-rd., "The York" p.-h., i.g.r. 50*l.*, u.t. 67 yrs., g.r. 21*l.* 635
Bramley-rd., i.g.r. 32*l.* 14s., u.t. 67 yrs., g.r. 1*l.* 590
Blenheim-cres., i.g.r. 21*l.*, u.t. 64 yrs., g.r. 2*l.* .. 385
Haverstock Hill.—Maitland-rd., i.g.r. 15*l.*, u.t. 55 yrs., g.r. nil 315

COMPETITION, CONTRACTS, AND PUBLIC APPOINTMENT.

COMPETITION.

Nature of Work.	By whom Advertised.	Premiums.	Designs to be delivered.
*Sewerage Scheme	Morecambe U.D.C.	100*.	Oct. 1

CONTRACTS.

Nature of Work or Materials.	By whom Required.	Forms of Tender, &c. Supplied by	Tenders to be delivered.
Forty Houses, Cwmaylsig Farm, New Tredegar	Powell Duffryn Coal Co.	G. Kenshole, Archt. New Tredegar	Aug. 3
Alterations, &c. to Workhouse, Longfleet	Poole Union	H. F. J. Barnes, Archt. Poole	do.
Iron Roofing at Cattle Market	York Corporation	A. Creer, City Engineer, Guildhall, Yorks.	do.
Alterations to Schools, East-street	East Stonehouse Sch. Board	H. J. Snell, Archt. 13, Courtenay-st. Plymouth	do.
Making-up Rolling Mill-street	Walsall Corporation	Boro' Surv. Bridge-street	do.
Brick and Concrete Sewers	Aberdeen T.C.	W. Dyack, Burgh Surv. Town House	do.
Pair Houses, Swansfield Park-road, Alnwick	W. Baxter	W. R. Hindmarsh, Junr. Archt. Alnwick	do.
Gasholder	Bridlington Gas Co.	T. Newbigging & Sons, Engr. 5, Norfolk-street, Manchester	do.
Alterations to Corn Exchange Hotel, Plymouth	.....	B. P. Shires, Archt. Central Exchange, Plymouth	do.
Warehouse at Industrial Hall, Sowerby Bridge	.....	Secretary, Industrial Soc. Offices, Sowerby Bridge	do.
Church House and Institute, Woolston, Southampton	.....	Colson & Co. Archt. 48, Jewry-street, Winchester	do.
*Removal of Clinker and Fine Dust	Shoreditch Vestry	C. Newton Russell, Coronet-st. Shoreditch	do.
Extension of Central Arcade, Cardiff	D. Morgan	E. Seward, Archt. Queen's-chambers, Cardiff	Aug. 4
House at Nurseries, near Sale, Cheshire	Manchester Corp.	R. D. Callison, Town Hall, Manchester	do
Additions to Dispensary, Deal	Trustees	Fry & Gardner, High-street, Deal	do.
Retaining Wall, &c. Welton Station	Midsomer Norton (Somerset) D.C.	W. F. Bird, Surv. Market Hall	Aug. 5
Flint and Granite Road Metal	Chatham Corporation	C. Day, Boro' Surv. Military-road	do.
Rebuilding Shops and Houses, High-street, Taunton	Town Charity Trustees	J. Spencer, Archt. 8, Hammet-street, Taunton	do.
Additions to British Schools, Abergavenny	Building Committee	E. A. Johnson, Archt. Abergavenny	Aug. 6
Villa, Regent-street, Stowmarket	C. Ryall	H. G. Bishop, Archt. Market-place, Stowmarket	do.
Farmhouse, Croft, Carmarthen	.....	J. P. M. George, Rhydgarnwen, Carmarthen	do.
Shops, Cardiff-street, Aberdare	.....	T. Roderick, Archt. Clifton street, Aberdare	do.
Additions to Queenstown Club, College-street, Swindon	.....	E. J. Beswick, Archt. Swindon	Aug. 7
Portion of New Church, St. Barnabas, Morecambe	.....	Austin & Paley, Archt. Lancaster	do.
School, &c.	St. Stephen's-in-Brannwell (Cornwall) S.Bd.	S. Hill, Archt. Redruth	do.
Broken Granite	Desborough U.D.C.	T. Streather, Surv. High-street, Desborough	do.
Sewering, Paving, &c. Vernon-avenue	Eccles Corp.	Boro' Surv. Town Hall	Aug. 9

CONTRACTS—*Continued.*

Nature of Work or Materials.	By whom Required.	Forms of Tender, &c. Supplied by	Tenders to be delivered.
Macadam, Liverpool	Little Weolton U.D.C.	J. Bourne, Surv. Granelane, near Liverpool	Aug. 9
Hospital, Sealand-road, Chester	.....	H. Beswick, Archt. 17, Newgate-street, Chester	do.
Drainage of Workhouse	Lexden and Winstree Union	J. Enno's, Surv.'s Office, Copford	Aug. 10
Enlargement of Passenger Station, &c. Millbay, Plymouth	G.W.R. Co.	G. R. Mills, Sec. Paddington Station	do.
*Infirmary	Islington Guardians	The Clerk, St. John's-rd. Upper Holloway, N.	do.
Widening Pier	Morecambe Pier and Pavilion Co. Ltd.	Magnall & Littlewoods, Reg. 43, Spring-gdns. Manchester	Aug. 12
Dispensary and Residence, Folly Hill, Aghalee	Lurgan Union	R. J. Donaldson, Union Offices, Lurgan	do.
*Eight Houses, Scarbro' (Coastguard)	Admiralty	Director, Works Dept. 21, Craven-street, W.C.	Aug. 13
Upper Part, Tower and Spire of Church, Ulceby	.....	W. Hague, Archt. 56, Dawson-street, Dublin	Aug. 14
*Tank Sewer, Brick, &c. Sewers, Iron Pipe Sewers, Wall, &c.	Shipley U.D.C.	Malcolm Paterson, C.E. Bradford	Aug. 16
*Cast-iron & Earthenware Pipe Sewers	do.	W. B. Woodhead & Son, Engr. 18 Exch'nge, Bradf'd	do.
Drainage Works	Luton T.C.	A. J. L. Evans, Engr. Town Hall	Aug. 17
Additions to Workhouse, Griffithstown	Pontypool Union	Lansdowne & Griggs, Archt. Newport, Mon.	Aug. 18
Paving, Kerbing, &c.	Burnley Corp.	G. H. Pickles, Boro' Surv. Town Hall, Burnley	do.
Additions to Asylum, Carlow	.....	Bd. of Control of Asylums, Custom House, Dublin	Aug. 20
*Engine House, &c. and Forming Roads, &c. and Laying Pipes	Sunbury-on-Thames U.D.C.	J. Austin, 17, Victoria-st. S.W.	Aug. 23
*Extension of Sewers and Constructing Reservoir, Pumping Station, &c.	Romford R.D.C.	J. Simmons, 1, Princes-st. Doncaster	do.
Pair Villas, Fletton-avenue, Peterborough	E. Toms	J. Ruddle, Archt. Borough-bury, Peterborough	No date
House, Shop, &c. Buckle-street, Peterborough	J. W. Tirrell	J. G. Stallebrass, Archt. Peterborough	do.
"Railway Hotel," Exmouth	Norman & Pring, City Brewery, Exeter	Kerley & Ellis, Archt. Exmouth	do.
Villa, Ferrybridge, near Pontefract	J. H. Shepherd	J. Holmes Greaves & Co. Archt. Corn Market, Pontefract	do.
Additions to Schools, Rose Hill	Ipswich School Board	E. F. Bisshopp, Archt. 22, Museum-street, Ipswich	do.
Alterations to Hesley and Sheffield House, Gleedless, Sheffield	.....	W. T. Rhoden, Archt. St. James-street, Sheffield	do.
Additions to Schools, St. Thomas' Church, Swansea	.....	J. Buckley Wilson and G. Morkane, Archts. 15, Castle-street, Swansea	do.
Four Terrace Houses, Apperley-lane, Rawdon, Leeds	.....	F. Mitchell, Archt. 71, Albion-street, Leeds	do.
*New Wing, &c. to Hospital	East Suffolk & Ipswich Hospital	E. F. Bisshopp, 22, Museum-street, Ipswich	do.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENT.

Nature of Appointment.	By whom Advertised.	Salary.	Applications to be in.
*Building Inspector	Edmonton U.D.C.	130*. per ann. rising to 180*.	Aug. 19

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are advertised in this Number. *Competitions, p. iv.* *Contracts, pp. iv.vi. viii. & xvi.* *Public Appointments, pp. xiv. & xvi.*

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.

TIMBER.			
Greenheart, B.G.	ton	3/5/0	4/5/0
Teak, E.I.	load	22/10/0	23/10/0
Sequoia, U.S.ft.cu.		1/8	2/10
Ash, Canada	load	3/5/0	4/10/0
Birch, do.		4/5/0	6/0/0
Elm, do.		4/0/0	5/5/0
Fir, Dantzic, &c.		2/5/0	4/5/0
Oak, do.		3/10/0	5/10/0
Canada		5/10/0	6/10/0
Pine, Canada red		0/0/0	0/0/0
Do. Yellow		0/0/0	4/0/0
Lath, Dantzic, fath		4/10/0	5/10/0
St. Petersburg		5/0/0	6/10/0
Wainscot, Riga, &c., log		2/10/0	3/15/0
Odessa, crown		2/10/0	3/15/0
Deals, Finland			
2nd & 1st std 12o		2/5/0	3/10/0
Do. 4th & 3rd		2/0/0	2/10/0
Do. Riga		6/10/0	7/10/0
St. Petersburg, 1st yellow		10/0/0	12/10/0
Do. 2nd yellow		9/0/0	10/0/0
Do. white		8/10/0	10/10/0
Swedish		9/0/0	15/10/0
White Sea		9/10/0	16/0/0
Canada, Pine 1st		20/10/0	26/10/0
Do. do. 2nd		25/0/0	27/10/0
Do. do. 3rd, &c.		7/10/0	11/0/0
Do. Spruce, 1st		12/10/0	13/0/0
Do. do. 3rd and 2nd		9/0/0	9/0/0
New Brunswick		7/10/0	8/0/0
Battens, all kinds		5/0/0	00/0/0
Flooring boards, sq., 1 in. prep. 1st		0/8/6	0/15/6
Do. 2nd		0/7/0	0/12/0
Other qualities—		0/5/0	0/6/6
Cedar, Cuba, ft.		/4	/5
Honduras, &c.		/4	/5
Mahogany, Cuba		/5	/6½
St. Domingo, cargo av.		/4½	2/3
Mexican, do. do.		/3½	/5
Tobasco, do. do.		/4	/7
Honduras, do.		/5	/6½
Box, Turkey, ton		4/0/0	25/0/0
Rose, Rio		7/0/0	24/0/0
Bahia		8/0/0	22/0/0
Satin, St. Doming.		0/0/6	0/2/0
TIMBER *(continued).*			
Satin, Porto Rico		0/0/7	0/2/6
Walnut, Italian		0/0/2	0/0/7
METALS.			
Iron—Pig, in Scotland	ton	2/4/0	0/0/0
Bar, Welsh, in London		5/15/0	5/17/6
Do. do. at works in Wales		5/12/0	5/12/6
Do. Staffordshire, in London		6/5/0	7/10/0
COPPER—British cake and ingot		52/0/0	52/10/0
Best selected		51/10/0	52/0/0
Sheets, strong		57/0/0	58/0/0
Chili bars		47/16/3	0/0/0
YELLOW MTL lb.		4½d.	5d.
LEAD—Pig, Spanish	ton	22/6/3	22/6/3
English, com. brands		22/10/0	22/15/0
Sheet, English 6 lbs. per sq. ft. and upwards		23/15/0	0/0/0
Pipe		24/3/9	0/0/0
ZINC—English sheet	ton	20/10/0	0/0/0
Vieille Montagne		21/10/0	0/0/0
Spelter		27/2/6	27/5/0
TIN—Straits		61/17/6	0/0/0
Australian		60/17/6	0/0/0
English Ingots		65/0/0	66/0/0
Banca		61/0/0	0/0/0
Billiton		53/15/0	60/0/0
OILS.			
Linseed	ton	15/0/0	0/0/0
Cocoanut, Cochin		27/15/0	0/0/0
Do. Ceylon		24/0/0	0/0/0
Palm, Lagos		24/10/0	0/0/0
Rapeseed, English pale		27/10/0	27/15/0
Do. Brown		27/0/0	27/10/0
Cottonseed ref.		25/17/6	26/10/0
Olein		22/10/0	23/10/0
Lubricating U.S.		0/6/3	0/7/6
Do. black		0/4/0	0/6/6
TAR—Stockholm	barrel	22/0	0/0/0
Archangel		0/12/6	0/0/0
Turpentine		20/10/0	0/0/0

Belsize Park-ter., &c., i.g.r. 106*l.*, u.t. 66½ yrs., g.r. 15*l.* 10s. £1,880
Belsize-av., &c., i.g.r. 32*l.*, u.t. 54 yrs., g.r. 4*l.* ... 575
Buckland-cres., i.g.r. 30*l.*, u.t. 54 yrs., g.r. 4*l.* ... 530
Dalston.—Greenwood-rd., i.g.r. 10*l.*, u.t. 55 yrs., g.r. nil 190

Contractions used in these lists.—F.g.r. for freehold ground-rent; l.g.r. for leasehold ground-rent; i.g.r. for improved ground-rent; g.r. for ground-rent; r. for rent; f. for freehold; c. for copyhold; l. for leasehold; e.r. for estimated rental; u.t. for unexpired term; p.a. for per annum; yrs. for years; st. for street; rd. for road; sq. for square; pl. for place; ter. for terrace; cres. for crescent; yd. for yard, &c.

TENDERS.

[Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach us *not later than* 10 *a.m. on Thursdays*. N.B.—We cannot publish Tenders unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender: and we cannot publish announcements of Tenders accepted unless the amount of the Tender is given, nor any list in which the lowest Tender is under £100, unless in some exceptional cases and for special reasons.]

ABERTILLERY (Mon.)—For the erection of school buildings, for the Aberystruth School Board. Mr. G. Rosser, architect, Victoria-buildings, Abercarn. Quantities by Mr. R. L. Roberts, Holly House, Newbridge:—

Williams & Thomas	£2,355 0	J. Monks & Co.	£2,146 0
Lawson & Co.	2,193 0	C. F. Morgan	2,095 0
Rowland & Lloyd	2,175 0	A. P. Williams, Abertillery*	2,073 15
Jno. Jenkins	2,157 0		

* Accepted.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—For the construction of a brick culvert, Timperley Clough. Mr. J. T. Earnshaw, Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Ashton-under-Lyne:—

R. C. Fish
W. Neal
J. W. Brierley
} Accepted on a schedule of prices.

[All of Ashton-under-Lyne.]

BEDFORD.—For the supply of 2,000 tons broken granite, for the Urban Sanitary Authority. Mr. John Lund, Borough Surveyor:—

	1,500 tons x granite. Per ton. s. d.	500 tons xx granite. Per ton. s. d.
Wm. Grimley & Son, Sutton Bridge, near Wisbech	10 3	10 3*
J. Ford	9 6	9 6
Croft Granite, Brick, and Concrete Co.	9 0	9 4
Enderby and Stoney Stanton Granite Co., Ltd.	9 4	9 7
Narborough and Enderby Granite Quarries Co., Ltd.	9 2	9 4
W. Bassano & Co.	11 9	12 3
Fanquonar & Starkey	9 4	9 7
Whitwick Granite Co., Ltd.	9 6	9 6
Forest Rock Granite Co., Ltd.	9 3	9 3
Ellis & Everard, Ltd.	10 3*	10 9
J. E. Page	9 9	10 3

* Accepted.

BOURNEMOUTH.—For painting and repairing the Pavilion, &c., at the Winter Gardens, Bournemouth, with alternative tender for zinc roof, &c. Mr. F. W. Lacey, Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—

	Tender No. 1.	Tender No. 2 (including zinc roofing).	Gilding extra.
F. Walden	£335 0	£329 0	£42 0
F. T. Cutler	314 10	740 0	37 13
Jenkins & Sons*	291 0	712 0	35 0

* Accepted.

BRIDLINGTON.—For the erection of six houses and shop, Quay-road, Mr. S. Dyer, architect, Bridlington Quay:—

J. Wood	£2,873 5 0	J. Sawdon	£1,830 10 0
E. Wilson	2,014 1 6	W. Barnes, Bridlington (accepted)	1,608 0 0
I. Rennard	1,950 0 0		

BROWNHILLS.—For the construction of sewerage works, Walsall Wood District Sewerage, for the Urban District Council. Mr. H. Bertram Nichols, Engineer, Grosvenor-chambers, 39, Corporation-street, Birmingham:—

J. Rigg*	£16,587 0 0	C. Tempest	£14,893 9 4
G. Law	16,289 0 0	J. Mackay	14,853 1 10
G. Bell	15,983 12 0	W. Jones	13,991 0 0
S. Wood	15,965 0 0	H. Holloway, Wolverhampton*	13,647 0 0
W. J. Hall	14,897 13 10		

* Accepted.

BURNLEY.—Accepted for fence-walling, footpaths, &c., Simonstone-lane, for the Rural District Council. Mr. S. Edmondson, Surveyor. Quantities by the Surveyor:—

Whitham Sutcliffe, Burnley £124

CAMBRIDGE.—For the erection of the "Red Cow" public house, shops, and offices, Guildhall-street, for Mr. Charles Armstrong. Messrs. Rowe & Scott, architects, Park House, Cambridge. Quantities by Mr. F. T. W. Miller, 20, Delahay-street, S.W.:—

W. Saint	£3,567	W. Sindall	£3,448
Bell & Sons	3,467	F. Thoday & Co.	3,383
Scales & Robins	3,850	P. Banyard	3,325
Kerridge & Shaw	3,850	C. Kidman*	3,190
Coulson & Lofts	3,714		

* Accepted.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.—For the erection of kitchen buildings, &c., at the workhouse, for the Union Guardians. Messrs. J. G. & R. G. Cowe, architects:—

Thompson & Son	£2,350 10 0	R. D. Harrison	£1,999 0 0
J. Jennings & Son	2,340 12 7	J. Oates, Picktree	
H. Mole & Son	2,044 10 0	Chester-le-street*	1,997 15 0

* Accepted.

CONWAY.—For the erection of market hall, armoury, &c., for the Town Council. Mr. T. B. Farrington, Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, Conway:—

J. Roberts	£3,500	Matthews	£2,950
D. Owen	3,379	Thorpe & Sons, Llandudno*	£2,900
J. Hughes	3,253		
B. Jones	3,150		

* Accepted.

DOUGLAS (Isle of Man).—For the erection of municipal buildings, free library, &c., for the Corporation. Mr. Arthur Ardron, architect, 30, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W. Quantities by Mr. Francis Miller, 20, Delahay-street, S.W.:—

Kelly, Douglas	£12,867 19 6	Hughes & Stirling, Liverpool*	£11,600 0 0
Callow, Douglas	12,513 12 6		
J. Henshaw & Sons, Liverpool*	12,117 0 0	Brown & Backhouse, Liverpool	11,440 0 0
Kelly & Preston, Douglas	12,741 0 0	R. Douglas, Douglas	11,372 0 0
		Gradwell & Co., Barrow-in-Furness	10,350 0 0

* Received too late.

FALKIRK (N.B.).—Accepted for the erection of a lodging-house, East Bridge-street, for the Burgh Commissioners. Messrs. A. & W. Black, architects, Falkirk:—

Masonry and Brickwork.—J. Gardner, Falkirk	£1,550 12 10
Joinery.—J. & A. Main, Falkirk	1,267 0 0
Plumbing.—R. Brown, Falkirk	432 17 5
Plastering.—J. Millar, Falkirk	192 0 0
Slating.—Drummond & Crowe, Falkirk	158 17 0
Heating Work.—Cormack & Sons, Glasgow	310 0 0
Tiling.—Kean & Wardrop, Glasgow	142 11 6
Glazing.—D. O'May, Falkirk	68 4 11
	£4,112 16

GAINSBOROUGH.—For the execution of water supply works for the Urban District Council. Mr. H. Riley, engineer. Council Offices, Gainsborough. Quantities by the engineer.

Contract No. 1. 14 Cast-iron Pipes (136½ tons).

		Straight Pipes per ton.	Special Castings per ton.
Stewart & Co.	£1,356 18 4	£5 14 9	£10 15 0
Birtley Iron Co.	1,330 6 3	5 12 6	9 10 0
Stavely Iron Co.	1,293 16 3	4 12 6	8 12 0
Stanton Iron Co., near Nottingham*	1,087 18 0	4 7 0	8 10 0
James Oakes	1,064 5 0	4 10 0	10 0 0
[Surveyor's estimate	1,182 10 0	5 0 0	9 0 0]

Contract No. 2. Excavating Trench.

Vickers, Limited	£650 8 8	Benjamin Roberts, Gainsborough*	£850 0 0
R. Hopkinson	572 19 6		
Wm. Doleman	570 20 9		

[Surveyor's estimate, £687.]

Contract No. 3. Reservoir.

Vickers, Limited	£4,836 0 10	Benjamin Roberts, Gainsborough*	£3,500 0 0
Wm. Dolman	4,627 16 4		
R. Hopkinson	3,660 19 4		

[Surveyor's estimate, £3,736.]

* Accepted.

GRIMSBY.—For the erection of premises, for the North-Eastern and International Trading Company, Ltd. Mr. H. C. Scaping, architect, Court-chambers, Grimsby :—

G. & J. Smith	£2,755 10 0	J. M. Thompson & Sons	£2,677 0 0
Hewins & Goodhand	2,725 3 6		
H. Marrows	2,690 4 6	Levi N. Davison, 56, Wintringham-road*	2 594 17 6

* Accepted.

HANLEY.—For the execution of sanitary work, Providence N.C. chapel. Mr. W. A. Baynes, architect, Hanley :—

C. Comes £106 12 0

HANLEY.—For alterations to shop premises, &c., for Mr. G. F. Adcock. Mr. W. A. Baynes, architect, Hanley :—

H. Howlett £206

HANLEY.—For the erection of two houses, Birches Head, for Mr. C. B. Roberts. Mr. W. A. Baynes, architect, Hanley :—

C. Comes £655

HANLEY.—For the erection of two houses, Birches Head, for Mr. J. Mone. Mr. W. A. Baynes, architect, Hanley :—

H. Howlett £420

HOLYHEAD.—For the construction of sewerage works, for the Urban District Council. Mr. F. N. Cotton, Engineer. Quantities by the Engineer :—

W. T. Hall	£1,920 0 0	T. J. Davies	£1,830 0 0
G. Bell, Corporation-street, Manchester*	1,814 6 6		

* Accepted

HORSHAM.—For the erection of house and shops, New-street, for Mr. F. Langridge. Mr. C. H. Burstow, architect, 40, North-street, Horsham :—

J. Hillman & Murrell	£684	G. Potter, Hurst-road, Horsham (accepted)	£592
H. Spooner	675		

INVERNESS.—For additions, &c., to Arisaig Hotel. Mr. Dan. Cameron, architect, Inverness :—

W. Baird, Craggonry, Banbecula £1,570

KNARESBOROUGH.—For the execution of street works, Cromwell-street, Parnal, for the Rural District Council. Mr. R. Annakin, surveyor, 44, Station-square, Harrogate :—

W. Annakin	£396	F. U. Simpson, Burton Leonard, near Leeds*	£365
M. Hall	348		

* Accepted.

LONDON.—For the erection of London Grove Hospital, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Mr. A. Hessell Tiltman, architect, 6, John-street, Bedford-row, London :—

Engineering Contract.

No. 1.—Four New Steel Lancashire Boilers.

Leeds and Bradford Boiler Co.	£3,800	Davey, Paxman, & Co.	£2,571
Yates & Thom	2,580	R. Taylor & Son	2,130
Anderton & Son	2,644	J. Fraser & Son	1,960

No. 2.—Steam, Hot and Cold Water Mains, Radiators, Heaters, and Heating.

W. J. Fraser & Co.	£20,943	Z. D. Berry & Son	£17,450
Purcell & Nobbs	19,734	Joel & Potter	17,357
I. F. Clarke & Son	19,000	Wenham & Waters	16,850
J. & F. May	18,300		

No. 3.—Electric Lighting Installation: Consisting of Plant for Generation, Storage, Wiring, Fittings, &c.

Both Combined.

Camden & Co	£13,073	Electric and General Co.	£10,705
Fowler, Lancaster, & Co.	12,400	Brush Electrical Co.	10,312
Sharp & Piper	12,240	T. Scott Anderson	10,150
Pickup & Co.	11,680	Joel & Potter	9,978
Laing, Wharton, & Down	11,100	Crampton & Co.	9,320
Fryer & Co.	11,074	Mayer & Coulson	8,960

For One Section only.

Wood	£4,720	Holmes	£4,120 to £4,890
Middleton	7,419	Siemens Bros.	4,180

No. 4.—Laundry Machinery and Appliances.

Clement Jeakes & Co.	£5,850	W. J. Fraser & Co.	£3,700
Mallett & Co.	4,442	Marwood, Sons, & Co.	3,755
Fletcher & Co.	4,200	Macintosh, Meikle, & Co.	3,747
Joel & Potter	3,870	D. & J. Tullis	3,222
Bradford & Co.	3,845	Goddard, Massey, & Warner	2,850
J. & F. May	3,810		

No. 5.—*Cooking Apparatus, Appliances, &c.*

Summerscales & Co.	£2,450	Comyn, Ching, & Co.	£1,680
Mallett & Co.	2,093	J. F. Clarke & Son	1,660
Joel & Potter	2,850	T. & W. May	1,400
Hayward Bros. & Eckstein	1,800	Marwood, Sons, & Co.	1,052
Purcell & Nobbs	1,793	J. W. Brooke	1,190
Clement Jeakes & Co.	1,707	Goddard, Massey, & Warner	935
Carron Iron Works	1,680		

LONDON.—For alterations and additions to the "Glengall Tavern," Hill-street, Peckham, S.E., for Mr. G. H. Tipping. Messrs. W. & T. Webbe, architects, 8, Rye Hill Park, S.E. :—

Barlow & Roberts	£1,879	H. Hames	£992
Roberts	1,073		

LONDON.—Accepted for the erection of two houses, Greyhound-road, Tottenham, for Mr. W. M. Jeffery. Mr. J. E. Pinder, architect :—

W. Hawley £540

LONDON.—Accepted for the erection of two houses, Culross-road, Tottenham, for Mr. J. Rogers. Mr. J. E. Pinder, architect :—

W. Hawley £500

LONDON.—For the erection of sub-station at Pavilion-road, for the Chelsea Electricity Supply Company, Limited. Mr. Alfred Roberts, architect, 18, Nelson-street, Greenwich, S.E. Quantities by architect :—

Lole & Lightfoot	£3,003	Holliday & Greenwood	£2,630
W. Mills	2,790	C. F. Kearley (accepted)	2,430

[Architect's estimate, £2,500.]

LONDON.—For the erection of workshops, for the Electrical Power Storage Company, Limited. Mr. Alfred Roberts, architect, 18, Nelson-street, Greenwich, S.E. :—

W. Mills	£1,059 0	Yates & Co.	£959 0
F. Thorne	975 10	Jones & Groves	939 0

LONDON.—For alterations to "Star" Tavern, St. John's Wood, for Mr. James Newport. Messrs. Edward Brown & Son, architects, Commercial-road, Bishopsgate, E.C. :—

Building.

Sheffield Bros.	£494	J. V. Kiddle & Son*	£407
Taperill & Davis	465	C. M. Henry	396

Gasfitting.

F. Young & Co.	£82 9	J. Steadman*	£74 15

Pewtering.

R. Davis & Sons	£105	B. J. Grimes & Son*	£76

* Accepted.

LONDON.—For alterations to "Oxford Arms" inn, Cambridge-road, Bethnal Green, for the Alma Brewery, Mile End New Town. Messrs. Edward Brown & Son, architects, Commercial-street, Bishopsgate, E.C. :—

Building.

J. Harris & Son	£945	Sheffield Bros.	£668
J. V. Kiddle & Son	770	Taperill & Davis*	636
H. Hood	686		

Gasfitting.

Vaughan & Brown	£53 0 0	J. Steadman*	£49 17 6

Pewtering.

R. Davis & Sons	£48 10	P. J. Grimes & Son*	£48 0

* Accepted.

LONDON.—For heating and ventilating the Schools of St. George, Hanover-square, W. Mr. Philip A. Robson, architect, 9, Bridge-street, Westminster.

A. M. Perkins & Son, Ltd.	£463 0 0	A. Boyd & Son	£310 0 0
Clements, Jeakes & Co.	434 17 6	J. Wontner Smith, Gray, & Co.	259 0 0
J. Jeffreys	350 0 0	Langden & Co.*	235 0 0
R. Crittall & Co.	345 0 0		

* Accepted.

LONDON.—For the erection of stables, &c., Paddington Recreation Ground, Carlton Vale, S.W., for the Vestry. Mr. Geo. Weston, Surveyor, Vestry Hall, Harrow-road, W. :—

Stable and Children's Lavatory.

Peter Wood, 177, Ashmore-road, W. £338

Brick Piers, Wall, &c.

Peter Wood, 177, Ashmore-road, W. £160

MIDDLEWICH.—For the erection of technical schools and library, Lewin-street, for the Urban District Council. Mr. Reg. T. Worth, C.E., Town Hall-chambers, Middlewich :—

E. W. Bostock	£2,425 0	Clarke & Son, Middlewich*	£2,000 0
J. Matthews	2,298 0		
Buckall Bros.	2,087 17		

* Accepted.

MIDDLEWICH.—Accepted for the supply of 700 tons macadam, &c., for the Urban District Council. Mr. R. T. Worth, C.E., Town Hall-chambers, Middlewich :—

Darbishires, Ltd., Penmaenmawr.—Macadam, 9s. 9d. per ton.
" " Chippings, 7s. 6d. "

NAZEING (Essex).—For the erection of a lodge and appurtenances at Old House Farm, Middle-street, for Mr. John A. Rufus. Mr. J. Williams Dunford, architect, 100C, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. :—

Fuller & Son	£360
W. Lawrence, Waltham Abbey (accepted)	325

NORTHWOOD (Staffs.).—For the erection of two houses for Mr. Wm. Asplin. Mr. W. A. Baynes, architect, Piccadilly, Hanley :—

T. Hobbs £303

ODIHAM.—For the erection of school buildings, Bury Fields, for the School Board. Messrs. Colson, Farrow, & Nisbet, architects, 45, Jewry-street, Winchester :—

Tompsett & Co.	£3,500 0	C. A. Hutchings	£3,035 0
G. Hooker	3,350 0	Pool & Sons	3,000 0
J. B. Seward	3,285 0	McCarthy & Fitt	2,947 0
Leaming Bros.	3,228 15	J. J. B. Cooper & Son, Odiham (accepted)	2,859 0
J. Thurnwood	3,109 2		
J. M. William & Son	3,095 0		

PIRBRIGHT.—For the erection of a terrace of twelve cottages and a house and forge, for Lord Pirbright. Mr. W. I. Chambers, architect, London :—

Dockerill & Son	£4,077	Martin Wells & Co.	£3,615
C. Thompson	4,030	A. Gower	3,257
S. Wright	3,820	J. Faggetter	3,228
E. Faggetter	3,820	C. Fifield	3,150
New English Homes Construction Company	3,800	J. P. Groome	2,975
R. Smith	3,660	Loe & Howard	2,765

[Architect's estimate, £3,230.]

RIPON.—For the erection of workhouse infirmary, for Guardians of the Ripon Union. Mr. F. H. Hargrave, architect, Market-place, Ripon. Quantities by the architect :—

Whole tender.—Mitchell & Webster, Ripon	£3,640 0 0
Whole tender.—W. Sexton, Harrogate	3,320 15 0
Whole tender.—A. Lyons, Malton	3,040 0 0
Whole tender.—T. Bruce, Ripon	2,560 0 0
Whole tender.—Hy. Abbott, Harrogate	2,890 0 0
Exterior Brick, Masonry, Draining, Plastering, and Slating.—A. Trees, Ripon*	1,512 8 0
Exterior Brick, Masonry, Draining.—R. Airton, Harrogate	1,340 5 4
Exterior Brick, Masonry, Draining.—A. Braithwaite & Co., Leeds	1,366 3 9
Carpentery and Joinery.—J. J. Metcalf, Ripon	695 7 7
Carpentery and Joinery.—Ledger, Harrogate	516 10 0
Carpentery and Joinery—Hy. Boddy, Ripon*	473 0 0
Plumbing.—W. E. Dixon, Ripon*	145 12 6
Founder and Smith.—W. E. Dixon, Ripon*	71 14 0
Painting.—J. S. Lowley, Ripon*	46 16 6

[Architect's estimate, £2,650.]

* Accepted tenders, which amount to £2,240 3

SOUTHALL.—For the erection of public offices. Mr. T. Newell, architect :—

	Less for Box Ground stone in lieu of Portland.	Less for white facings and Portland dressings.
Cooper & Son	£435	£417
Secrett	492	385
W. Brown	800	—
A. & B. Hannon	287	428
Kearley, Uxbridge	386	467*

* Accepted.

SUNBURY (Middlesex).—For the supply of 700 tons Quenast granite, &c., and 1,200 cubic yards of Kentish Flints, for the Urban District Council. Mr. H. F. Coales, Surveyor, Council Offices, Sunbury-on-Thames :—

	Per Ton.
Guernsey Granite.—W. Griffiths	16 1
Guernsey Granite.—A. & F. Manuelle	14 3
Quenast (Wharf).—Chas. M. Mannelle, Limestreet*	12 0
Quenast (Station).—Chas. M. Mannelle, Limestreet*	13 2
	Per Yard.
Kentish Flints).—Wills & Pacham, Sittingbourne*	10

* Accepted.

WALSALL.—Accepted for sewering, making up, &c., Moat-road, for the Corporation. Mr. Richard Henry Middleton, architect :—

James Atkins, Walsall £976 3

WALTHAMSTOW.—For the erection of a pair of semi-detached villas, for Mr. John Hitchman. Mr. J. William Dunford, architect, 100C, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. :—

James Stead, Camden Town* £1,500

* Lowest, without basements, accepted.

WALTHAMSTOW.—For three shop-fronts, and other work, at St. James'-street, for Mr. George Whitehead. Mr. J. Williams Dunford, architect, 100C, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. :—

W. Shurmur, Clapton (accepted) £437

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD TENDERS.

AT the meeting of the London School Board on Thursday, the following lists of tenders were submitted by the Works Committee :—

AMBLER-ROAD (Islington).—Heating apparatus :—

Wenham & Waters, Ltd.	£653 0	Turner & Co.	£501 10
J. & F. May	546 0	J. Grundy	480 0
Maguire & Gatchell, Ltd	538 12	J. C. & J. S. Ellis, Ltd*	420 0
W. G. Cannon & Sons	520 0		

BLOOMFIELD-ROAD (Plumstead). — New infants' department, &c. :—

	Amount of Tender.	Extra amount required for building brickwork in cement.
J. Longley & Co.	£12,388	£169
W. M. Dabbs	12,237	169
Killby & Gayford	12,159	155
E. Lawrance & Sons	12,055	157
J. Shillitoe & Son	11,350	157
J. & M. Patrick	10,452	94
G. E. Wallis & Sons*	9,847	120

BRACKENBURY-ROAD (Hammersmith). — Additional heating :—

J. Fraser & Son	£83 0	Rosser & Russell, Ltd.	£54 10
W. G. Cannon & Sons	79 15	G. Davis	50 0
J. Grundy	72 2	J. C. & J. S. Ellis, Ltd.*	49 0
J. Wontner-Smith, Gray, & Co.	63 0		

CAVENDISH-ROAD, BALHAM.—New school :—

		Extra amount required for building brickwork in cement.
Lathey Bros.	£22,394	£150
Holloway Bros.	21,855	170
J. Shillitoe & Son	20,786	228
E. Lawrance & Sons	20,726	207
W. Shurmur	20,285	227
S. Hart	19,704	237
B. E. Nightingale	19,407	205
J. & M. Patrick	19,324	124
Stimpson & Co.*	19,150	207

DEE-STREET, ST. LEONARD'S-ROAD, BROMLEY.—New School :—

	Amount of Tender.		Amount of Tender.
W. Shurmur	£28,930	G. Munday & Sons	27,889
Killby & Gayford	28,633	E. Lawrance & Sons	27,655
G. S. S. Williams & Son	28,497	Stimpson & Co.	27,540
W. M. Dabbs	28,397	J. & M. Patrick	27,062
J. Shillitoe & Son	28,351	G. E. Wallis & Sons*	26,630
C. Cox	28,149		

EAST LAMBETH (Flint-street).—Exterior painting :—

H. J. Williams	£295	J. F. Ford†	£158
W. V. Goad	258	B. E. Nightingale	157

EAST LAMBETH (Ilderton-road). — Painting interior and exterior :—

H. Lino	£398	W. Brown†	£350

EAST-LANE (Bermondsey Wall).—Manual Training Centre, &c. :—

		Extra amount required for building brickwork in cement.
J. F. Ford	£2,576 18 10	£47 5 0
W. Akers & Co.	2,490 0 0	42 0 0
J. & M. Patrick	2,477 0 0	31 0 0
J. Smith & Sons	2,445 0 0	46 0 0
J. Garrett & Son*	2,405 0 0	43 0 0

ENNERSDALE-ROAD, LEWISHAM—New School :—

		Extra amount required for building brickwork in cement.
Lathey Bros.	£16,561 0	£320 0
J. Shillitoe & Son	16,554 0	287 0
W. M. Dabbs	16,509 0	990 0
W. Downs	16,466 0	345 0
E. Lawrance & Sons	16,372 0	287 0
J. & M. Patrick	16,078 0	172 0
J. Longley & Co.	15,923 0	266 0
Kirk & Randall	15,920 0	344 0
Treasure & Son	15,761 10	206 10
Stimpson & Co.*	15,441 0	286 0

FINSBURY (Gifford-street).—Interior and exterior painting :—

McCormick & Sons	£1,136	G. S. S. Williams & Son†	£1,078
Stevens Bros.	1,080		

FINSBURY (Moreland-street).—Painting interior and exterior :—

Vigor & Co.	£746 15	A. M. Sparks	£668 0
E. Lawrance & Sons†	670 0		

FINSBURY.—St. John's-lane. Interior painting :—

G. S. S. Williams & Son	£203	A. M. Sparks†	£169
Perkins & Co.	210	F. Newton	140
T. Nicholson	195	W. Brown	129

GORDON HOUSE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS (Isleworth).—Boiler and hot-water supply :—

J. Eason	£592 0	Wenham & Waters, Lim.	£325 0
J. Grundy	498 12	Maguire & Gatchell, Lim.	289 10
Stevens & Sons	400 0	J. W. Brooke	278 0
W. G. Cannon & Sons	379 0	G. Davis	245 0
J. Fraser & Son	349 10	J. Wontner-Smith, Gray, & Co.†	198 0
J. & F. May	335 0		
Dargue, Griffiths, & Co., Lim.	315 0		

GREENWICH (Lewisham Bridge).—Painting interior :—

S. J. Jerrard & Sons	£513 0	C. G. Jones	£389
H. Leney†	289 5		

GREENWICH (Lucas-street).—Painting interior :—

G. Summers	£465 13 6	C. G. Jones†	£280 0 0
W. Banks	354 19 6	C. S. Jones	259 0 0

GREENWICH (Melvin-road).—Interior painting (old portion), and interior cleaning (new portion) :—

G. Summers	£398	G. Kemp†	£276
W. Akers & Co.	340		

GREENWICH (Trundley's-road).—Painting interior and exterior :—

G. Summers	£355 0 0	E. Proctor	£303 0 0
W. Banks	335 17 6	C. S. Jones†	283 15 0

HACKNEY (Columbia-road).—Painting interior :—

Barrett & Power	£514 0	C. Wilmott	£353 5
T. Nicholson†	458 0		

HACKNEY (Summerford-street).—Painting interior :—
C. Wilmott† £457 12

HACKNEY (Tottenham-road).—Exterior painting :—

McCormick & Sons	£90 0	J. Morrison	£91 0
J. Grover & Son†	98 5		

HOMERTON-ROW (Homerton, N.E.).—Heating apparatus :—

J. F. Clarke & Son	£602 0	W. G. Cannon & Sons	£499 0
J. C. & J. S. Ellis, Ltd.	532 10	J. C. Christie	427 10
Vaughan & Brown, Ltd.	495 0	A. J. Kallaway & Co.	393 7
A. H. Skinner & Co.	467 0	Bates & Pearce*	385 0

MARYLEBONE (Ambesley-road).—Interior painting :—

W. Hornett	£288 0 0	E. T. Folley	£255 0 0
F. Chidley	281 0 0	F. T. Chinchen†	252 13 0
T. Cruwys	265 0 0		

MARYLEBONE (Barrow Hill-road).—Interior painting :—
G. Foxley† £254 15

MARYLEBONE (Bell-street).—Interior painting (new portion), and interior cleaning (old portion) :—

T. Cruwys	£410 0	G. Foxley	£320 8
E. T. Folley	404 0	F. T. Chinchen†	279 10
W. Hornett	399 0		

MARYLEBONE—Capland-street (Junior Mixed)—Interior painting :—

T. Cruwys	£365	G. Foxley	£271 9 6
W. Chappell	260	F. T. Chinchen†	184 15 0
W. Hornett	230		

MARYLEBONE (Netley-street).—Interior and exterior painting :—

E. T. Folley	£556 0	Marchant & Hirst	£462 0
T. Cruwys	550 0	G. Foxley	420 0
W. Hornett	542 0	W. Chappell†	392 5

MEDBURN-STREET (J. M.)—Painting :—

G. Chase & Son	£235	T. Cruwys†	£143
W. Hornett	150		

MELVIN-ROAD (Penge).—Sanitary and drainage works :—

J. Garrett & Son	£1,561	J. & C. Bowyer	£1,398
E. Triggs	1,686	H. Lavey	1,550
H. Somerford & Son	1,659	W. Akers & Co.*	1,544
G. Parker	1,609		

"MICHAEL FARADAY" (Walworth).—Manual training centre :—

		Extra amount required for Building brickwork in cement.
Rice & Son	£1,494	£25
C. Cox	1,399	27
W. Downs	1,365	26
H. Somerford & Son	1,364	23
F. & H. F. Higgs	1,311	22
G. S. S. Williams & Son	1,303	19
E. Lawrance & Sons	1,302	21
J. Smith & Sons	1,155	20
J. F. Ford*	1,140	19

ROYAL NORMAL COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.—Repairs, painting, &c. :—

A. Ackworth	£2,520	J. Garrett & Son	£1,830
Lathey Bros.	2,489	A. Black & Son	1,820
Holloway Bros.	1,975	E. P. Bulled & Co.	1,698
Holliday & Greenwood	1,950	W. Poole & Son	1,650
E. Triggs	1,950	W. Akers & Co.	1,304
J. Smith & Sons	1,930	H. Lavey*	1,370
J. & C. Bowyer	1,860		

ST. JOHN'S-ROAD (Hoxton).—Upper standard rooms, &c. :—

Killby & Gayford	£5,967	J. & M. Patrick	£5,711
L. R. & H. Roberts	5,965	C. Cox	5,681
Johnson & Co.	5,957	J. Grover	5,670
W. M. Dabbs	5,904	G. S. S. Williams & Son	5,651
T. Boyce	5,760	E. Lawrance & Sons*	5,497

SOUTHWARK (Magdalen-street). — Painting interior and exterior :—
H. Lisa† £179

SOUTHWARK (Pocock-street).—Interior painting :—

Lathey Bros.	£393	E. Triggs†	£339
H. J. Williams	300		

TOWER HAMLETS (British-street).—Painting interior :—

Vigor & Co.	£326 5	D. Gibb & Co.†	£268 0

TOWER HAMLETS (Trafalgar-square).—Painting interior :—

A. W. Derby	£643 0	A. W. Malins	£446 0
H. Cude	459 0	G. Wales	436 0
Vigor & Co.	455 10	E. Jackson & Son†	367 0

WEST LAMBETH (Bellville-road).—Interior painting :—

E. P. Buller & Co.	£429	H. J. & G. Mallett†	£306
Maxwell Bros., Ltd.	340	H. Brown	235

WEST LAMBETH (Jessop-road).—Interior painting :—

Lathey Bros.	£632 10	T. Hooper	£198 10
H. Somerford & Son	246 0	Stee & Son†	191 10
F. R. Blaxton	240 0	Maxwell Bros., Ltd.	186 0
F. & H. F. Higgs	230 0		

WEST LAMBETH (Lollard-street).—Interior and exterior painting :—

E. Triggs	£655 0 0	J. F. Ford	£479 0 0
F. R. Blaxton	532 15 0	G. Brittain†	398 18 6

*Recommended for acceptance.
† Accepted.

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